LOUISVILLE DAILY COURIER.

VOLUME 38. LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868. NEW SERIES, NUMBER 42.

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LOUISVILLE COURIER.
BY W. N. HALDEMAN.
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DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	12:30 P. M.	8:30 A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	6:30 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	12:55 P. M.	7:55 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	8:35 A. M.	3:50 P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	10:35 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:10 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
4:14 P. M., except Sunday.	5:00 A. M., except Sunday.
11:00 P. M., " "	1:30 P. M., ex. Sunday & Sat
7:15 A. M., daily.	9:30 P. M., daily.
6:00 A. M., "	

Rally Democrats!

The Democrats of the Twelfth ward will meet at the corner of Water and Commercial streets on Saturday evening, August 22d, at 8 o'clock. Speeches will be delivered by the Hon. Judge Lawless and the Hon. Stephen G. Burton, two of Kentucky's noblest orators.

JOS. H. BUNCE,
President of Twelfth Ward Club.

☞ Hon. A. H. Field, elector for the Fourth Congressional District, will address the people at Sonora, Hardin county, on Saturday next. Mr. Field is a forcible and entertaining speaker, and we hope he will have a large audience on this occasion.

Speaking.

H. T. Harris, Assistant Democratic Elector for the State at large, will address the people in behalf of Seymour and Blair at the following times and places:

New Haven, Nelson county, Saturday, August 22.
Hodgenville, Larue county, Monday, August 24.
Also, at Liberty, Casey county, second Monday in September.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Robert S. and Jack D. Johnson are alone authorized to collect subscriptions due the COURIER in that part of the city lying between west side of Sixth street and the east side of Twelfth, the river on the north, and Lexington street on the South.

NEWS AND PERSONAL.

GOLD CLOSED at 144¾ at New York yesterday.

A FIRST-CLASS steamship line between Savannah, Ga., and Liverpool, has been established.

IT IS thought that Adah Isaacs Menken committed suicide, and mail reports will probably confirm the opinion.

A FAMOUS Indian-chief in Washington Territory has buried the hatchet; but it was in the head of a trapper.

A. MINER GRISWOLD, the "Fat Contributor" of the Cincinnati Times, is to publish a volume of his humorous sketches.

IT IS said that if all the Menken's husbands should go into mourning the price of crape would rise.

ADVICES FROM Sangamon county and other localities in Southern Illinois say that the cattle disease is still prevailing there.

CAPT. DENNIS was found on Chowan river, near Fortress Monroe, on Thursday, with his throat cut. He had been robbed of $1,000, and murdered.

A LADIES' shooting match came off at Amelia Springs, Virginia, the other day. The prize for the best shot was an iced cake; for the worst, a doll baby. A dozen or so entries were made.

YESTERDAY EVENING, the office effects, cars, engines, etc., of the Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown Railroad Company, at Alexandria, Va., were taken possession of by a receiver under an order of the Circuit Court of that place.

MRS. AUGUST BELMONT drives a lovely pair of cream-colored ponies in a low basket phaeton; value of ponies, $5,000. Her husband's four-in-hand light bays, sixteen hands high, are said to be the finest team at Newport.

MRS. MONOHAN was instantly killed on Saturday evening, at Shopiere, Wisconsin, by a whirlwind. A small girl was carried twenty-five feet high, and fell uninjured. Eighteen stacks of grain and a barn were completely destroyed. There was terrific thunder and lightning at the time.

SARATOGA SHOULD be a pious village. The town is running over with ministers. There are twenty-seven at one hotel. They are designated as the pious brigade. As a rule, their hotel bills are paid by wealthy parishioners.

A WELL-KNOWN diamond merchant estimates the value of the precious stones worn at Saratoga at the present time at over $4,500,000, and groups them as follows: $750,000 at Congress Hall, $750,000 at Leland's Union, $350,000 at the Clarendon, $290,000 at the American, and the remainder at various hotels and cottages.

IN NEW YORK, on Monday night, a man named Michael Broms, residing at Port Chester, being at the point of death, made his will, which, proving unsatisfactory to some of his relatives, he was dragged from his bed and very roughly handled. Broms' wife participated in the outrageous act. The man died in a few hours after the inhuman treatment.

AN OLD MAN, some sixty-five years of age, name unknown, committed suicide yesterday morning by jumping into the Ohio river from the Central avenue ferry-boat, at Cincinnati. His body was shortly after recovered, and will be retained for a day or two in hopes of its being identified.

THE REPORT that Thaddeus Stevens was baptized just before he died, by the Sisters of Charity, is contradicted by the Freeman's Journal, on the ground that such baptism would be contrary to the rules and usages of the Catholic Church.

COUNT BISMARCK'S wages as Prime Minister of Prussia are about $9,000 per annum, which is only $1,000 more than this upstart government pays to its Cabinet officers. Louis Napoleon pays better than any of the Old World potentates—his chief advisers receiving from $30,000 to $60,000 each per annum.

AN OLD negro woman now living in Dinwiddie county, Virginia, says she is one hundred and twenty-two years old, has served twenty-five masters, all of whom are dead except one—is the mother of fifteen children, and the only one living is ninety years old. One of her daughters has had eighteen children. She is as active as a girl and can do most any kind of housework.

IN ANSWER to incredulous persons, who contend that lager beer is not nutritious, Professor Liebig has demonstrated, by a series of experiments, that one thousand four hundred and sixty quarts of Bavarian nectar contain exactly the same amount of nutriment as a two-and-a-half pound loaf of bread. People who drink lager for its strengthening properties, therefore, should not be discouraged. Every nine casks they swallow will be at least equal to a five cent loaf.

IN PHILADELPHIA Tuesday night a party of roughs assaulted a German on the Walnut street wharf. An officer who went to his assistance was immediately unmercifully beaten, stabbed in the stomach, and had his nose bitten off. Another officer came up and drew a revolver on the roughs. They attempted to take it from him, and in doing so wrenched the barrel off the stock. The party then escaped. No arrests were made. The wounded officer will probably die.

TOM HOOD, editor of the London Fun, in a review of Saxe's new book of poems, praises the author as the most excellent and the most English of American humorists; and another critic yields the palm among cotemporary writers of *vers de societe* to Yankee poets in these words: "The two best living writers of lively, witty English verse, such as Prior and Praed excelled in, are Saxe and Holmes—two Americans, and, to us, foreigners."

A COLD-BLOODED attempt was made, on Saturday night, to murder a traveler who was camping out, with his team, some five miles from Des Moines, Iowa. The scoundrel had been enjoying a free ride of some twenty-five miles with the traveler, and left him, with some excuse, in that city. Following him up at night, he shot him in the lower part of the head, but the wounded man pursued the robber some distance, and gave the alarm. A large number of citizens turned out on Sunday, and it is thought that he is now surrounded in the woods, and there is a general desire to hang him as soon as caught.

THE MODE adopted by Sir Walter Scott to prevent his *incognito* being discovered during the publication of his Waverly novels has just been made public by Mr. Gordon, in a letter to the London Times. The proof sheets of some of them have been offered for sale, and it is stated that not one of them ever went to the printer's hands. It was Scott's custom to have two copies of the proof sent to him. On one of these he made the corrections, and both were then sent to James Ballantyne, who transcribed the emendations upon the other.

ON SATURDAY evening last two men went out turkey hunting, in Sullivan county, Ind., near Shelbourne, neither knowing the other was out. One commenced calling for turkeys, and the other hearing him, and supposing that it was a real turkey, also commenced calling. It being in the dusk of the evening, he saw something through the brush which he supposed was a turkey. He took fair aim and fired. Upon approaching the spot he discovered that he had shot Daniel Bush fair through the head, killing him instantly. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict was returned, "Killed for a turkey."

SUICIDE OF A NEGRO.

He Preferred Death to Labor.

A worthless negro named William Bell ended his miserable career yesterday by shooting himself in the breast. Bell was raised in good circumstances, and never knew the hardships of toiling for a living. Like many others of his race, he was reduced by circumstances growing out of the war to poverty. He declared that he would prefer death to work, and took his choice, as above stated, at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Having procured a pistol, he retired to a water closet in the rear of the house at which he was stopping, on Market street, between Preston and Jackson, where he fired the fatal shot, and expired a few moments afterward. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the foregoing facts.

☞ We understand that the young lady who was attacked by three assassins on Monday night, on the Cane Run road, near the city, was not molested on account of her being a witness in an important land suit. It is true that she is the principal witness in a law suit now pending, but the amount involved is insignificant, and would not warrant the presumption that she was attacked on that account. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrators of the outrage.

☞ The flag presented to the editor of the Volksblatt by the Radicals of Louisville was hoisted in front of that office last night. A large crowd assembled, and the cheers were about equally divided between Grant and Colfax and Seymour and Blair.

☞ The Louisville Hotel has had more guests during the past three nights than at any time within the last two months.

"Labor, Taxes and Debt."

The New York Tribune, in a labored article under the above caption, strives, like its Radical confreres, to shift the true issue of the pending campaign upon the dead issue of "secession" and "rebellion." It asks, in a tone of assumed triumph, mingled with its customary dogmatical assertion: "Do you believe that rebellion was necessary or just? That is the fundamental question in our pending political contest."

This question and assertion of the Tribune constitute the key to the whole policy of the party. The sophistry of the statement will not bear analysis, and has often been exposed. The success of the Radicals depends upon their concealment of facts. Alarmed at the indignation of the people, they seek to hide their plain purpose of negro supremacy and military rule under the clamor raised over an issue that has been decided, and which the people do not wish to see revived. Though secession is killed, the Tribune enacts Falstaff over its dead body and gives it another fatal stab. Though it has been buried, the Tribune would dig up the corpse and mangle it anew. Though the war is over, the Tribune would prolong it through generations yet to come, and inflame the public mind with pictures which exaggerate the past and foreshadow nothing but strife and contention in the future. It attempts by a drum and trumpet argument to divert public attention from the present enormities of Radicalism, by claiming as the main question of the hour, an issue which was decided years ago. It would revive contentions which every patriot would put to rest forever. It claims support for its party—not for anything they are now doing—but on account of something that was done by somebody else years ago. It claims, in effect, that it is the duty of the people to permit the Radical party to overthrow the Constitution and change the Government now, because the people fought against such a change a few years ago. This is the plain conclusion to be reached by the Tribune's sophistry, for its statement of the question does not attain to the dignity of argument.

The Tribune entirely misstates the issues of the campaign. The question of the justice or necessity of "the rebellion" has nothing whatever to do with the issues of the hour. This fact will be sufficiently evident even to the Tribune, if it will consider that some of the most prominent Union and Confederate soldiers, whose views in reference to the necessity of the war have undergone no change, now stand side by side in support of the Democratic platform. Each is firmly convinced that he was right in the late struggle, and all risked life and fortune in support of their convictions of duty. They fought out the quarrel and buried the subject of their contention. They had fighting enough, without resorting, as the Tribune has done, to digging up the dead body to mangle it anew as an evidence of courageous patriotism. On the contrary, they shook hands over a dead issue, and stand shoulder to shoulder ready to meet and overcome the new issues urged upon them by the Radical party.

The question of the hour then, is not whether "rebellion was necessary or just," or whether the debt contracted was necessary or just, but whether the aggressions of the Radical party upon the rights of the whole people will leave a vestige of civil liberty in any part of the country, unless they are effectually checked by a total overthrow of that party. It is not a question as to the justice of suppressing the "rebellion" years ago, but it is a question as to whether the Triumvirate of Butler, Bingham and Sumner shall rule this country with absolute power, through the instrumentality of a gallant soldier who is confessedly incapable of having any policy of his own, and who has lent himself already, in ten States of the Union, as an instrument of the arbitrary oppression of those who have a "policy of their own." It is not a question as to the propriety of maintaining the Government in past years—but of submitting to its overthrow by Radical usurpation to-day. It is not a question as to the right of secession in former years, but as to the right of exclusion now. It is not a question as to the right of taxation in past years to maintain the Constitution, but as to the right of present taxation to support a standing army as a means of subverting the liberties of the people. It is not a question as to the justice or necessity of liberating the slave, but as to the safety of arming the enfranchised negro as a means of silencing the voice of the people, and establishing a semi-barbarous despotism on the ruins of constitutional liberty.

These are some of the prominent issues involved in the present political contest. We are not surprised that the Tribune should seek to evade them. We are not surprised that it should attempt to divert public attention from the enormities daily perpetrated by its party. But we are surprised that it confides so little in the intelligence of the people as to suppose it can palm off its transparent sophistries for argument. The people have become alarmed at the shameless usurpations of the Radical Triumvirate. They see, but too plainly, that a very few unscrupulous men control the actions of the Radical party for the purposes of self-aggrandizement. They see that General Grant is intended only as the instrument to carry out the policy of others. They see that their liberties are seriously endangered, and they intend to preserve them by ejecting from power corrupt men who have been faithless to every obligation of true patriotism. They have no purpose of fighting over again a war that has been closed. They met the issue of secession when it arose. They will meet the present issues of Radical usurpation, of corrupt and wasteful expenditures, of military despotism, and of the subversion of the Constitution, in November. These are issues which the Tribune cannot evade. Its discussion of "the rebellion" cannot divert the attention of the people from the constant encroachments of Radical policy upon their liberties.

We will next expect an elaborate argument from the Tribune to prove that the burning of the Pequot villages by the settlers in New England is also one of the chief issues involved in the approaching election.

The Louisville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad.

H. M. Patton, engineer, has just returned from a reconnoissance to the State line between Kentucky and Virginia. He reports the route proposed for the location of the road practicable, and says he found the people along it awake to the importance of the enterprise and ready to promote it. The commissioners named in the charter have been called to meet at the Court-house, in this city, on the 27th inst., upon which occasion the engineer will make a detailed report of his observations. As the object in projecting this road is to make the shortest possible connection with the Virginia and Tennessee Road, and give us the most direct route to Norfolk, it is to be hoped the meeting will be largely attended, and the subject considered as its importance warrants.

☞ A Cincinnati paper says that Hon. W. H. Wadsworth, of Kentucky, is to address a Grant meeting at Columbus, Ind., and has been promised an audience of ten thousand people. He left the Third party in this State to support Grant, and in the course of the canvass addressed about ten thousand people in behalf of Baker, the Radical candidate for Governor. He was unable to carry any of the Third party with him, and the Radical vote fell off about seventeen per cent. By all means let him have an audience of ten thousand at Columbus!

☞ The Radical papers of Cincinnati were jubilant over the support of Grant and Colfax by Hon. W. H. Wadsworth. They predicted that the conservative Union men of Kentucky would follow the lead of "Grant's old school-fellow." On the contrary the whole Third Party followed Bramlette, Ward, and other fighting men, and about one-sixth of the Radicals followed the Third party, and voted the straight Democratic ticket. Cannot one or two more of Grant's old school-fellows be induced to take the stump for him?

☞ An article from an attache of the COURIER office in Sunday's paper, in reference to Dr. Waller, makes it necessary to say that it was published in the absence of the proprietor, without his knowledge or approval, and against his wishes. The controversy is one in which we have no interest, and take no part, and, as we stated some time since, we require those who indulge in it to pay for their communications as advertisements.

REPUBLICANISM IN LOUISVILLE.

Meeting of the Grant Club Last Night

Death of Thad. Stevens.

FLAG PRESENTATION.

ETC., ETC., ETC.

[Reported for the Louisville Courier.]

The meeting last night took place in the Circuit Court-room, which was completely filled by a respectable and sympathetic audience, and the pleasure of the assembly was largely increased by the delightful and patriotic music discoursed by a very fine band.

Col. B. H. Bristow, the local President, took the chair.

On calling the roll of the Executive Committee, it was found that several gentlemen had not done any duty thereon from business engagements and other causes, and the names of other gentlemen were substituted, as it was determined the committee should be a live one, and, therefore, every man on it must be active and energetic.

Hon. James Speed then addressed the meeting eulogistic of the late and much lamented Thaddeus Stevens, the heroic and lion-hearted man who feared no foe, shrank from no danger and was appalled by no responsibility, when principle, justice, humanity, truth or nationality were to be defended, exhibited or promoted. Mr. Speed spoke with much feeling of his own cordial relations with the mighty dead. Thaddeus Stevens was the man for the times, and the times were worthy of the man. Mr. Speed read the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that Thaddeus Stevens has departed this life, and we are deeply impressed with the services he has rendered to mankind; we deem it just to his character as a public man to give expression to our sentiments; therefore be it,

Resolved, That we, the members of the Republican party in the city of Louisville assembled, hereby avow our high admiration of the unswerving devotion to principle—the undaunted advocacy of universal human freedom—and the unselfish, the untainted patriotism which was exemplified in the public career of the commoner Thaddeus Stevens.

2. That such noble singleness of purpose, such courageous adherence to conviction, in behalf of the oppressed, as are illustrated in his life, deserve to be held up to the emulation of our race, and to be perpetuated as valuable lessons in statesmanship.

3. That high talents, united with a love for his kind, which recognized no enacted distinctions of human rights, maintained with a faith which admitted of no compromise, were the qualities which distinguished the departed. They are the qualities which move society on the road of progress, and adorn the epoche in the history of civilization.

4. That while his loss at this time is to be lamented for the sake of the cause in which he battled, it is a consolation to those who, with admiration, watched his strife, to know that his mission was fulfilled, that the facts, to the attainment of which he was devoted, have been accomplished, and that when the life of Stevens was closed, the life of freedom was saved.

Col. C. A. Gill then moved that the meeting unanimously approve these resolutions, and certify same by a standing up vote. This was accordingly done, with hearty cheers.

Mr. Speed moved that the resolutions be published in the Louisville papers, and that a copy be sent to the family of the deceased, and to the several newspapers of Lancaster and Philadelphia to show friends there that it might be known there, that here even in demoralized Kentucky there are hearts to feel and tongues to tell of their and our loss. This was also loudly carried as the sentiment of the club.

Mr. Speed hoped the executive committee would be able to make a final report next meeting in regard to a hall for the use of the club. This was now a necessity, as Mayor Tompert had stated that day that the court-house would not be given in future for the meetings of any political party.

Col. Gill then stated that serious objections had been made to the time of our weekly meetings, Wednesday evenings. The great majority, if not the whole of the members of the club, are members of good standing of the several religious bodies in the city, and many gentlemen lamented that their duty to attend the club interfered with their devotions and prayers in their several congregations, which hold meetings in nearly every instance on Wednesday evenings. Several gentlemen here rose and supported the statements of Col. Gill. The chairman also feelingly expressed himself to the same effect. It was accordingly unanimously resolved to amend the constitution of the club by substituting Monday instead of Wednesday, as the regular weekly night of holding meetings in future.

Captain E. W. Johnston then moved that a committee of two be appointed to invite the Hon. W. H. Wadsworth to come to this quarter and address the club.

The mover and Gen. Speed were appointed such committee.

The Chairman stated that the next business was the presentation of a Grant and Colfax campaign flag to the editor of the Volksblatt, the only Union sheet we had in this district, and called on Prof. Hallman to express the sentiments of the meeting on the interesting and pleasing occasion.

Prof. Hallman accordingly took the stand, and spoke as follows:

HALLMAN'S SPEECH.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: With mingled feelings of mistrust in my feeble powers, and of grateful pride at the honor and distinction conferred upon me, I have accepted the duty of interpreting the import of our gathering to-night. Our first object is again to express our concurrence in the great principles of which the Republican party is the exponent, and to assert our determination to do all in our power as citizens to preserve for these principles the ascendency in the government of this nation for the next four years.

These principles, with their immediate application to the present difficulties, have been expounded by able members of our party in the Chicago platform. They are expressed more concisely and more forcibly in that immortal document, the Declaration of Independence, in the words, "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal and that they are endowed by the Creator with certain inalienable rights. That among these rights are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

In accordance with these truths, our brethren of the Chicago Convention framed their platform, as is seen in paragraph one, which congratulates the country on the success of the reconstruction policy in securing to the States lately in rebellion constitutions granting the same political rights to all men; in paragraph 2, guaranteeing universal suffrage to all loyal men of the South; in paragraphs 10, 11, 12, referring respectively to the rights of naturalized citizens, the immigration of the oppressed from foreign countries, and to our sympathy with all oppressed nations striving for liberty. In accordance with these truths was passed also the 13th paragraph, favoring the removal of political restraints and disqualifications in the lately rebellious States in the proportion in which their loyalty permits it, and in which it is compatible with the security of the loyal people. Our opponents are in the habit of sneering at us for these reservations in favor of the loyal people. If, however, they were to remember that by loyal people we mean those that are true to the fundamental principles expressed in the Declaration of Independence, and that by disloyal people we mean those who for four years have striven with all the energy, courage, and resources at their command to subvert those principles, and who are probably now anxious to renew their iniquitous struggle, they would readily understand that common sense makes these reservations a necessity, and that common justice renders them a duty. Again, our opponents, together with some fearfully radical men, sneer at our platform for making in paragraph 2 an exception in favor of the loyal States, leaving the latter entirely free in the regulation of suffrage. If, however, they would keep in mind that Congress simply has no right to interfere with the suffrage question in the loyal States, which, instead of forfeiting their prerogatives by treason, have accumulated new claims to gratitude by the zeal with which they struck treason to the ground, they would understand that the Chicago Convention would have been untrue to its trust had it failed to make this exception.

In the framing of the remaining articles of our platform the convention was guided by honesty and wisdom. It, therefore, denounces repudiation in all its forms, open or concealed, calls for equalization and reduction of the taxes, for the distribution of the payment of our debt upon a reasonable term of years, for a lower rate of interest with the consent of our creditors, for economy in the administration and denounces the corruption in official circles introduced and maintained by President Johnson.

This, with the exception of an honest burst of indignation at the political crimes of President Johnson, and of an expression of deep-felt gratitude to our noble army and navy, is the platform of the Republican party.

I trust that I am not unduly prejudiced, but it appears to me that only prejudice, thoughtlessness and demagogism can refuse to stand upon it.

In opposition, what does the Democratic platform offer us? Immediate restoration of all the States to their original rights, amnesty to all political offenders, regulation of suffrage by the citizens of the respective States.

In all this its framers evince an inconsiderate haste, since the fulfillment of these requirements would restore to unlimited power a class of men who for four years did their utmost to overthrow the broad principle of universal liberty, and who have as yet given anything else but a guarantee of a change in these purposes.

The platform again calls for the rapid payment of the national debt, as far as possible to introduce a policy by which the burden of a war, whose results will benefit future generations, would be concentrated upon a few years of time, and which, according to some interpretations of the Democratic platform, would expose us to national bankruptcy.

It calls again for equal taxation, including government obligations. In the former we agree with them fully; the latter point is one whose settlement must be left to the provisions of the respective contracts between the government and its creditors. Its clamor for the same currency for all, I have never been able to understand. In its desire for economy in all its determination to protect naturalized citizens, we agree with it cordially; so we do in its outcry against official corruption, although it seems scarcely just that the sins of President Johnson should be laid at the doors of the Congress, and that the Congress should be blamed for expenditures forced upon it by the criminal obstinacy of Johnson and of the great mass of former rebels. We will pass over the list of unjust accusations against Congress, in order to look for a moment at that which must be considered the principal plank of the platform, declaring the reconstruction laws usurpations, unconstitutional, null and void. This, indeed, is the only important plank of the entire structure.

The notorious Broadhead letter of F. P. Blair, strengthened by his letter of acceptance, together with the tone and spirit of the extreme Democratic press, have given such prominence to this one point, that all the others, even the financial question, disappear in comparative insignificance. "There is," says Blair, "but one way to restore the Government and the Constitution and that is for the President elect to declare these acts" (the reconstruction acts of Congress) "null and void. We must make use of the army to remove the usurpations in the South and to disperse the carpet-bag governments, in order to allow the white population to reorganize their own governments."

We ought to be really thankful to Mr. Blair for thus putting the whole contest into the space of a nutshell, for this is indeed the only practical point to be considered in choosing sides. If you want a new war, if you want to increase your debt, if you want to accumulate additional misery and crime and despotism on your citizens and on your neighbors, if you want to bring additional desolation to the homes of the farmer and the artisan, vote for the Democratic party, led by Seymour and Blair.

If, on the other hand, you prefer peace; if you prefer a steady decrease in the public debt; if you would increase the prosperity and virtue, and consequently the happiness of your fellow-citizens, and spread contentment in the homes of the farmer and the artisan, then vote for the principles of the Republican party and for their noble exponents, Grant and Colfax.

And now, fellow-citizens, to the second object of our meeting.

Mr. Krippenstapel, as a representative of our party, you have fought for a series of years in the columns of your daily paper with unabated zeal and with unapproachable constancy for our cherished principles. You did this in a community bitterly hostile to your views, and striving in every way to discourage you. Yet neither threats nor pecuniary losses would induce you to forsake the ranks which you had recognized as those of truth and justice. In view of these facts, some of your political friends, small as their number may be in comparison with the alleged number of your political opponents, deeply sensible of the courage and of the fidelity you have heretofore displayed in the advocacy of popular truths, have concluded to present to you as a testimonial of their respect, and as a token of their own zeal and constancy in the common cause, this flag, as a symbol dear, doubly dear to us, since it is not only the flag of our country, but the storm and battle-tried flag of the exalted cause we espoused in the past and still espouse in the future.

Under these colors former generations secured to our land independence and liberty against external foes, and under these same colors we hope shortly and finally to subdue the more dangerous internal foes of liberty and humanity and freedom.

Upon that flag behold representations of two of the most gifted heroes of its defenders and upholders, one in the field, the other in the Cabinet, but both equally victorious, and its custodians of the country and of the principles it symbolizes; the chosen standard-bearers of our party, Grant and Colfax, who, whether elected or defeated in the present campaign, will ever hold foremost places in the hearts of all lovers of universal liberty and of universal justice.

And now, sir, accept this token and guard it in such a way that no man may ever dare to say with truth, 'you have become faithless to our noble watchword, "onward."'

The band then played the Star-Spangled Banner, which was received with immense gusto and three times three.

The flag is a magnificent piece of artistry. It was subscribed for in a few hours, and was manufactured in our city. It contains thirty-seven stars on the field—and strikingly correct likenesses of the Republican nominees for President and Vice President. We have seldom, if ever, looked on a finer piece of national emblems than that we refer to.

Mr. Krippenstapel accepted the gift and spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN: It gives me inexpressible pleasure to receive from your hands this beautiful flag of our common country—and that it bears on its glorious folds the names and portraitures of our noble standard-bearers, Gen. Ulysses S. Grant and Hon. Schuyler Colfax, names already indissolubly connected with the honor and prosperity of the American nation, and names that are destined to hold a still higher position in the history of this great country. Be assured, gentlemen, that I shall use my best efforts to advance the cause for which we are all laboring, and that up to the 3d of November next, my motto shall be Grant, Colfax and victory.

Hon. James Speed was then called on for a speech. Mr. Speed hoped the meeting would excuse him; that he had not much speech in him at the time, and besides he expected to be speaking on Thursday at Memphis, Indiana, and he expected to keep his throat and his thrilling words of eloquence for the Hoosiers there, and their corn-cracking friends and visitors.

The secretary, Capt. Ayars, then read the following letter:

JEFFERSONVILLE, Aug. 15, 1868.

Members of the Louisville Grant Club:

GENTLEMEN: The Grant Club of this place extend to you, one and all, a most cordial invitation to join us in attending a grand basket picnic to be held at Memphis, Ind., on Thursday next, August 20th, fifteen miles from here, on the railroad. A special train will leave here on that morning, at 9 o'clock, carrying all who wish to go at half fare. Eminent speakers will be there, and we expect it to be the largest gathering of the campaign. Yours, truly,

D. L. FIELD, Committee.

The Secretary then handed in the following bill of route:

REPUBLICAN MEETING AT MEMPHIS, IND.

Thursday, Aug. 20, 1868.

The Jeffersonville, Madison and Indiana Railroad will run extra trains, at half fare, as follows:

Leave New Albany at 8:30 A. M.; Jeffersonville, 9:15; Silver Creek, 9:30; Belknap's, 9:40; Sellersburg, 9:45; reaching Memphis at 10.
Returning—Leaving Memphis at 6 P. M.
Leave Vienna at 10:45 A. M.; Henryville at 11:30, reaching Memphis at 12:00.
Returning—Leave Memphis at 6:15 P. M.
Round trip 20c.

Col. Charles A. Gill then, in answer to loud calls, favored the meeting with his views on the issues of the day.

Captain G. W. Johnston then stated that the club and their sympathizers had a cordial invitation to attend the meeting of the soldiers and sailors in mass convention, at Indianapolis, on September 2d, next. The cost of the round trip will be only $4 50.

Mr. Meriwether then announced that the Executive Committee will meet at his office on Thursday at 4 P. M. (But we don't see how they can be there and at the Memphis picnic also at the same hour.)

The Glee Committee of the club then sang the following inspiring effusion to the air of "The red, white and blue."

THE GRANT BOYS IN BLUE.—BY J. PUGH.

AIR—"*Red, White, and Blue.*"

America, land of bright freedom,
No longer accursed by a slave,
When tyrants demeanor, never heed them
But up with the flag of the brave,
It shone o'er our ranks in dark danger,
When missiles of death 'round us flew,
To skulking and fear 'tis a stranger,
When borne by the Grant Boys in Blue.
CHORUS—When borne by the Grant Boys in Blue,
When borne by the Grant Boys in Blue,
To skulking and fear 'tis a stranger,
When borne by the Grant Boys in Blue.

When rebels our Union to sever,
Made war o'er the land and the seas,
Not an inch would we yield them, no, never,
But threw out our flag to the breeze.
Around it the valiant quick rally,
Their faith to freedom renew,
On the march, in the battle—sally,
Shone the flag of the Grant Boys in Blue.
Shone the flag, &c.

At Shiloh, at Vicksburg, at Lookout,
At Donelson, pelted by storm,
We bore it o'er rampart and redoubt,
Gave victory a luster and form.
In the Wilderness, constant to battle,
Through weeks of dread conflict it flew,
'Twas seen in the midst of war's rattle,
Proudly borne by the Grant Boys in Blue.
Proudly borne, &c.

No field but as victors we bore it,
When Grant, our great leader, was there,
Richmond fell only traitors deplore it,
Appomattox saw Lee in despair.
Grant and victory, nothing could sever,
Grant and victory, the boast of the true,
The Army and Navy forever,
Huzza for the Grant Boys in Blue.
Huzza for the Grant Boys in Blue, &c.

Now all who have fought for the nation,
Periled life on the land or the sea,
Strike again for your country's salvation,
Follow Grant and the flag of the free.
Gather 'round them again, in your might,
Though traitors should scowl at the view,
Once more put the gray backs to flight,
Three cheers for the Grant Boys in Blue.
Three cheers, &c.

A committee was then appointed to wait on Hon. Judge Newman and say the Club expect an address from him next meeting.

The Secretary then moved that the Club, en masse, accompany the flag-bearers and see it placed, with all the honors, in front of the Volksblatt office. The meeting then broke up, and marched, headed by their band, to the place indicated.

CITY FEATURES.

☞ Kentucky Billiard Parlor for gentlemen.

Just Received,

at J. T. Mensch & Co.'s, Third street, Fresh Baltimore Canned Oysters, the first of this season. Also, Young Grouse, Ducks, Quail, Woodcock, Snipe, &c. Their arrangements being perfected this season better than ever for oysters, fish, game, &c., they invite all to call and see them.

ARRESTS LAST NIGHT.—We found the names of a pair of darkies, Arthur Crele and Ed. Johnson, registered at the First-street Station last night. The "boys" had been indulging in a rough and tumble fight. James Nolan's name was also inscribed on the slate for drunkenness and disorderly conduct.

Mike O'Brien and Mike Murphy brought up the rear of the list at the jail under the head of drunk and disorderly.

METROPOLITAN MUSIC HALL.—Last evening the Metropolitan had a good house, and all were delighted with the performance. There never was any performance given in the city which gives the satisfaction which is given at the above cozy little theater. Thursday first appearance of the Black Swan and other new attractions.

☞ The total assessment for internal revenue for the Second District of Indiana for the month of July amounts to $6,975 25.

Enlargement of the City Hospital.

At a meeting of the trustees and committees of City Hospital, held at the hospital building on last evening, the 19th of August, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the chairman, Dr. Crowe, be authorized to take the proper steps to notify the several architects of the city of Louisville that the committees and trustees would hold their next meeting at the hospital building on Wednesday, 26th of August, at 5 o'clock, when they would be pleased to see any plans and specifications for the enlargement of the hospital that they would present.

Resolved further, That the plan or specification accepted would be the only one that they would be at charges for.

Call on Col. I. L. Hyatt.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12, 1868.

Col. I. L. Hyatt:

DEAR SIR: As a vacancy will occur in the Senatorial District, composed of the county of Jefferson, and the First and Second wards of the city of Louisville, it is the earnest wish of your friends that you will at once announce yourself as a candidate to represent them for the unexpired term of Hon. Boyd Winchester, who was nominated yesterday, and who will be overwhelmingly elected to represent us in the next Congress.

Geo. W. Cram,	A. Pennington,
J. F. Ballitt,	Isaac Everett,
John Merritt,	Daniel L. Roberts,
L. George,	Jno. Wm. Seligen,
D. South,	O. H. Meriwether,
Jas. Harrison,	F. Jute,
Louis Rehm,	Wm. F. Rubel,
John F. Gosel,	H. F. Vissman,
F. Blankenbaker,	John W. Story,
Wm. P. Smith,	Henry Ryan,
Henry W. Bents,	Jas. W. Graham,
D. Meriwether,	R. Meriwether,
John Williams,	John Burks,
C. S. W. Dorsey,	Dr. W. Postlethwait,
David Blankenbaker,	S. A. Girr,
S. L. Cook,	B. D. Blankenbaker,
Geo. C. Williams,	C. Beal.

Mountain High!

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

When we speak of the public debt as being "mountain high," we but faintly present the reality.

Let us illustrate: The highest mountain in the world is a peak of the Himalaya Mountains, in India, which reaches the altitude of 28,178 feet, or a little less than 5½ miles.

The public debt of the United States according to the official statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, amounted, on the first of the month, to the sum of $2,522,534,480. Now, let us, for illustration, suppose this debt to be one dollar bills, and piled up before us. Do you imagine it would reach "mountain hight?" Let us see:

Allow one hundred notes to the inch, and we have its hight

to be.......25,225,344.......inches!
or.......2,102,945.......feet!!
or.......700,981.......yards!!!
or.......398⅓.......miles!!!!

or, if the notes were of the denomination of $100 instead of $1, we should have a pyramid of money reaching about four miles high! whilst the highest mountain peak in North America (Mount St. Elias, in Russian America), is but 17,900 feet, or less than 3½ miles.

Still further: let us suppose the debt to be in silver instead of in notes, and estimating $16 to the pound, we have a *weight* of debt amounting to just 157,720,905 pounds!! or 9,857 car loads (at 16,000 pounds to the car), which would make a train of cars fifty-six miles in length, allowing but thirty feet to the car!!!

We present these illustrations because we would, if possible, arouse the people to an appreciation of the magnitude of the monster mountain hight and mountain weight of debt which is crushing the life from a struggling Republic.

If the picture presented above is a pleasant one, you will sustain the Radical party; for that organization promises not only to preserve this grand mountain of debt, but to add mile upon mile to its column as the months roll on. Last month the addition was $13,900,000, or two miles in hight, or 812,500 pounds in weight, or 50 car loads, making a train of 500 yards in length, according to the foregoing estimates. The increased grandeur of this little mountain, one year hence—with Radicals still in power—can be estimated by multiplying the figures last above by twelve. Thanks to the good sense of the American people, however, they must turn over, on the 4th of March next, to the Democracy. Then we shall, by rigid economy and honesty, dig down the mountain, instead of piling it higher and higher.

☞ Over a seventh part of the State of Mississippi is advertised for sale under execution.

☞ A meteoric stone, about the size of a teacup, and of a reddish brown color, fell in Fairfield, Ct., a few days since.

☞ Two New York ladies got lost on the Catskill Mountains last week. They were found by their anxious friends about midnight.

☞ The new French bathing dresses have appeared at Long Branch.

☞ Violet colored ink is in vogue among fashionable young ladies.

☞ A fellow in a skiff passed Muscatine the other day, who had started from New Orleans and was going to the headwaters of the Mississippi.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH QUESTION.

Views of a Distinguished Jurist.

To the Hon. B. J. Peters, Chief Justice of the Commonwealth of Kentucky:

My apology for thus addressing you is partly to show—

1st. That in its origin, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, was careful to act within her own sphere; and, 2d, to vindicate the Louisville Presbytery from any participation in the attack made upon the Court of Appeals, of which you are the Chief Justice.

The Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has for years been looked upon as a community professing a love for order, constitutional government, and obedience to the powers that be.

When a Presbyterian church is formed, and was chosen according to her book of laws, or usages of her church, ruling elders and deacons, and they are set apart each to his office, and a pastor has been chosen and installed among them, they are then a complete church in all its parts. If they join with other churches and form a Presbytery, they are then the specific part of a complete body enlarged.

They may or may not go farther. They may unite with other Presbyteries and form a Synod—another complete enlarged body. For about eighty years the Presbyterian church in America went on thus increasing until she numbered four Synods before she determined to have a General Assembly. Presbyteries and Synods met in their own ecclesiastical courts—the Presbyteries twice, the Synods once in each year. This was their duty. These were permanent bodies. Each minister and one elder from each congregation were thus expected to meet annually. They could call a meeting at any time, if necessary.

The General Assembly is a body of delegates, with delegated powers, which powers they could not transfer as they solemnly entered upon their own journals in 1791:

1st. That no delegated body has a right to transfer its powers, or any part thereof, unless express provision is in its constitution.

2d. That this Assembly is a delegated body, and no such provision is in its constitution. See vol. 1, page 42, Assembly's Journals.

Although each church becoming connected with Presbyteries, Synods and General Assemblies, they are independent of each other except in matters ecclesiastical; they manage their own pecuniary and civil concerns in their own way, without any interference of these courts, except to their own session or their own church.

We repeat, for about eighty years this was the mode of intercourse, the routine of Presbyterianism in the American Colonies and Confederate States of America. In 1788, the collected body of the four Synods formed a constitution, and appointed a time for the organization of a General Assembly to be composed of delegates from each Presbytery.

In the Assembly's Digest of 1820, page 45, we find the following:

"Sec. 5. The duty of a Synod in receiving a Presbytery under their care, not formerly in our connection, prescribed by the Assembly in 1801.

"The committee to whom was referred by the General Assembly the consideration of an application from Charleston Presbytery, in South Carolina, to be taken into connection with the Assembly, made their report which, being corrected, was adopted, and is as follows, viz: 'After examining the papers and propositions brought forward by the Charleston Presbytery, the committee think it expedient that the General Assembly refer this business to the consideration of the Synod of the Carolinas, with whom this Presbytery must be connected if they become a constituent part of our body. That the said Synod be informed that the Presbytery ought, in the event of a connection with us, to be allowed to enjoy and manage, without hindrance or control, all funds and moneys that are now in their possession, and that the congregations under the care of the Presbytery be permitted freely to use the system of psalmody which they have already adopted. That, on the other hand, the Synod must be careful to ascertain that all the ministers and congregations belonging to the Presbytery do fully adopt, not only the doctrine, but the form of government and discipline of our Church.' 1801. Vol. 1, page 236.

In the same Digest, page 44:

"Sec. 11. Presbyteries to be divided by Synods.

"The Committee of Overtures laid before the Assembly an application from the Presbytery of Huntingdon for a division of their Presbytery.

"*Resolved*, That the Presbytery make their application to the Synod to which they belong, being the most proper judicature to decide in the case." 1809.

Baird's Digest, 227th page, 1st edition, 1858.

"Sec. 31. A special session appointed by a superior court.

"The Presbytery of Miami did appoint a special session composed of elders belonging to different congregations, for the purpose of trying Mr. Lowrey and the decision of such a special session was affirmed by the Synod of Ohio, therefore

"*Resolved*, That the appeal of Mr. Lowrey be sustained, and that all the proceedings in the case be, and they hereby are, reversed, on the ground that the appointment of such a special session is entirely unconstitutional; and if Mr. Lowrey has done anything offensive, he ought to be tried by the courts that have been instituted by the constitution of our church. (Minutes 1823, page 169; see also above sec. 21.)

Next year the General Assembly,

"Having heard the memorial of the Synod of Ohio, complaining of the decision of the last Assembly, after mature deliberation, this Assembly concurs in opinion with the last General Assembly that the special session appointed by the Presbytery of Miami for the trial of S. Lowrey, was an unconstitutional court, and that all the proceedings of that body in this case and of the Presbytery of Miami, and of the Synod of Ohio, sanctioning the acts of that body, are irregular. And the allegation of the Synod, in their memorial, that this body, though called a session, was in reality no more than a committee of Presbytery, is incorrect; for they are not only denominated a session, but they performed the acts which belong peculiarly to a church session; they sat in judgment on a member of the church, and an elder, and condemned and suspended him; but no Presbytery has authority, according to the constitution of our church, to delegate to a committee a power to perform such acts as these." Minutes 1824, p. 223.

Same book, page 231:

"Sec. 1st. The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church, like that of our National Union, is a Constitution of specific powers, granted by the Presbyteries, the fountains of power, to the Synods and the General Assembly. 2d. No powers, not specifically granted, can lawfully be inferred and assumed by the General Assembly, but only such as are indispensably necessary to carry into effect those which are specifically granted."

Same book, pages 722 and 723:

"But the Assembly desires to treat these brethren with all courtesy and therefore allow their protest a place in the records."

To their reasons for protesting, the following answers are given:

"It seems, however, to be proper in the first place to state the great general principle on which the Assembly decided.

"We believe that our powers as a judicatory are limited and prescribed by the constitution of the Presbyterian Church. Whatever any Assembly may do, which it is not authorized by the constitution to do, is not binding on any inferior judicatory, nor on any subordinate Assembly." * * *

"In reply to the first reason in the protest, viz: that they were regularly appointed by their Presbyteries, &c., we say they were not regularly appointed, for it is admitted that these committeemen are allowed to vote for commissioners to the Assembly, and these illegal votes, of which there may have been a majority, renders the appointment illegal. They held their seats in this Assembly for some time, it is true, but this gives them no right to continue to hold them after it is ascertained that they had no constitutional right to seats.

"As to the second reason, that their Presbyteries have a regular Presbyterian existence, it is denied by this Assembly, and on this ground they are denied seats. The existence of Presbyteries thus constituted is recognized neither in the former nor the amended constitution of the church."—(Minutes 1837.

A paper plainly written as the constitution of our church, and faithfully expounded as it had been for forty-eight years by those who framed it and their associates, would seem to be a document that even a majority of four to one, or even a hundred to one, would hesitate before disregarding.

Allow me here to insert the eighth verse of the first chapter of Exodus: "Now, there rose up a new King in Egypt, which knew not Joseph."

We will not here waste your time in rehearsing the means used by a prevailing caucus in preparing the minds of the General Assembly of 1866, sitting at St. Louis, to band themselves together to effect a particular object. Suffice it to say, that then and there arose up a new General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, which morally knew not the constitution of the Presbyterian church as it was known to the fathers.

In 1786, the Presbytery of Transylvania was formed, and in October of that year held its first session in Danville. In 1815, Transylvania Presbytery was divided and the Louisville Presbytery was formed of part thereof, and held its first session in Middletown.

In 1802, the Synod of Kentucky was formed, also making the 7th Synod in our ecclesiastical connection.

In 1865, the Presbytery of Louisville met at Bardstown, and having under consideration the doings of the General Assembly of that year, and, as some say, not having the fear of God before their eyes, nor having a due reverence for said body, who had met as a General Assembly for a few days, and then had been dissolved never to meet again; the said Presbytery, not seeing as some see, nor bowing the knee as some do, in plain speech, which freemen use, placed on their records their views in relation to actings and doings of said Assembly, and previous Assemblies.

In October of the same year, the Synod met at Louisville. As was her privilege, if not her duty, she rebuked the Presbytery for "the spirit and intent of said paper, and at the same time spoke of the acts of the General Assembly—a *body of delegates*—as because her, a permanent body, having for more than sixty years annually met together for consultation.

We will here let the Synod speak for herself her own deliverance: Minutes of Synod of Kentucky. 1865. Louisville—pages 24—25:

"Accordingly the paper offered by Judge Sampson was taken up. It was considered item by item. It is as follows:

"This Synod, in the exercise of that freedom with which Christ has made his people free, in the spirit of loyalty to the Head of the Church, and of respect to those who are over us in the Lord, makes the following deliverance touching some of the recent acts of the General Assembly, and in regard to the late act of the Presbytery of Louisville, adopting a paper called the 'Declaration and Testimony.'

"1st. The acts of the last General Assembly on overtures Nos. 6 and 7 and resolution No. 4 on the Report of the Board of Domestic Missions, in the judgment of this Synod are unwise, as tending to destroy the peace and harmony of the church, and in some of their provisions unconstitutional and unscriptural, and we indulge the hope and belief that the General Assembly, in calmer times, will review and correct these deliverances.

"2. "Whilst the Synod thus in firm but respectful terms, expresses disapprobation of these acts, it is also the judgment of the Synod that neither these acts nor the deliverance of the General Assembly on the state of the country, made in the years 1861, 1862, 1863, and 1864, nor any or all of them, justify a withdrawal from our connection with the General Assembly, and this Synod hereby assert we will adhere with unbroken purpose to the Presbyterian Church of the United States, and will oppose every effort to interrupt our ecclesiastical relations with the General Assembly, or to produce schism or division on the ground of said acts and deliverances.

"3. The Synod, having examined a certain paper, styled the "Declaration and Testimony," lately adopted by the Presbytery of Louisville, is to read in its hearing, and having carefully considered the same, hereby expresses its disapprobation of the terms of this paper, and of the spirit and intent, indicated on its face, as looking to the further agitation of the church, if not its division, at a time when great mutual forbearance is called for among brethren, to the end that we may have quietness and repose. Wherefore, the Synod enjoins upon the Presbytery of Louisville in particular, and upon all the Presbyteries and Churches, ministers and people subject to it in the Lord, to forbear whatever tends to disturbance and agitation, beseeching them in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that "they all speak the same thing, and that there be no divisions among them; but that they be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment."

"Finally, this Synod earnestly recommends to all under its charge to 'study the things which make for peace,' to exercise great mutual forbearance toward each other, and 'endeavoring to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace,' prayerfully trusting that in the good providence of God a way may be opened for a reunion, under the General Assembly, of all who profess the faith, adhere to the standards, and love the order of the Presbyterian Church."

The first item was adopted by yeas 78, nays 22; of these 22 nays 18 afterward voted yes on the adoption of the whole paper, being 94 out of 98 [illegible].

Second Item—Yeas, 57; nays, 35.
Third Item—Yeas, 54; nays, 40.
Fourth Item—Yeas, 100; unanimous.
Whole paper—Yeas, 92; nays, 6.

This action, and others of the Synod of Kentucky, was before the said Assembly at St. Louis in 1866. Her will was strong, her action prompt, her majority more than four to one. She needed no precedent, no law, no constitution. She needed but the example of Haman. Haman in his prosperity; Haman in his power.

The gallows of Haman's erection, and the *ipso facto* edict of the General Assembly of 1866 will be in remembrance as long as there is a constitutional loving Presbytery of Louisville to meet together as an ecclesiastical court.

Mr. Editor, I had intended here to introduce the Assembly's various orders at St. Louis, wherein they had turned the four commissioners from the Louisville Presbytery out of their seats in said Assembly, and also their ipso facto order, whereby they delegated to the minority of said Presbytery the power to declare that Presbytery dissolved, and the majority thereof subject to the will of such minority as were willing to execute this edict of the Assembly. Such papers, we fear, would strike this article longer than would be convenient for you to set appear in one paper. We will give some of the proceedings of said minority, acting under the assumed authority of said Assembly.

Minutes of the Presbytery of Louisville, from the Western Presbyterian, June 28, 1866:

"The Presbytery of Louisville met, pursuant to adjournment, June 19, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M., in the Fourth church, Louisville, Ky.

"The Moderator, J. N. Saunders, being absent, the stated clerk called W. W. Duncan, the last moderator present, to the chair, who opened the session with prayer. Thereupon the Moderator, J. N. Saunders, appearing in the Presbytery, took the chair.

"The clerk having made up the roll and the moderator having announced the Presbytery ready for business, the Rev. J. L. McKee immediately read to the Presbytery the following resolution from a certified copy of the paper adopted by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at its late sessions in the city of St. Louis, Mo., on Wednesday, May 30, 1866:

4. "'*Resolved*, That the signers of the Declaration and Testimony, and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville who voted to adopt that paper be summoned, and they are hereby summoned to appear before the next General Assembly and answer for what they have done in this matter; and that until their case is decided they shall not be permitted to sit as members of any church court higher than the session.'

"Whereupon the Rev. J. L. McKee offered the following paper:

"'WHEREAS, The last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, resolved that the signers of the Declaration and Testimony, and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville who voted for the adoption thereof, should not be permitted to sit as members of any church court higher than the session; therefore it is now ordered that the Presbytery thus composed of the persons designated in said resolution of the said General Assembly, shall be permitted to sit in this Presbytery.'

"Which paper, on motion of Mr. Stuart Robinson, in contempt and defiance of the authority and injunctions of the late General Assembly, was laid on the table by the votes of persons not lawfully sitting as members of Presbytery, the Presbytery having enrolled the names of Stuart Robinson, W. W. Duncan, Samuel Casseday, and others, who signed a paper styled the 'Declaration and Testimony,' and S. R. Wilson, W. T. McElroy, and others, who voted for its adoption.

"Thereupon J. L. McKee immediately commenced the reading of the following paper:

"'Whereas, by order of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, in the United States of America, lately sitting in St. Louis, Missouri, the signers of the 'Declaration and Testimony' and the members of the Presbytery of Louisville who voted to adopt that paper are summoned to appear before the next General Assembly to answer for what they have done in the matter, and it is directed that until their case is decided they shall not be permitted to sit as members of any church court higher than the session, and

"'Whereas, in contempt and defiance of said order, the Presbytery of Louisville, has, by order of persons not lawfully sitting therein, enrolled the names of Stuart Robinson, W. W. Duncan, J. V. Cosby, Robert Morrison, Samuel Casseday, and others who signed said 'Declaration and Testimony' and Samuel R. Wilson, W. T. McElroy, C. A. Wickliffe and others, who voted to adopt said paper as entitled to seats therein, and,

"'Whereas, By said order of said General Assembly, the ministers and elders of the Presbytery, who adhere to said action of the General Assembly, are authorized and directed to take charge of the Presbyterial records, and retain the name and exercise all the authority and functions of the Presbytery until the next meeting of the General Assembly. Therefore we, ministers and elders of the Presbytery of Louisville, who adhere to the aforesaid action of the General Assembly, do, by authority of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America, declare ourselves to be the Presbytery of Louisville, entitled to take charge of its records, and to exercise all the authority and functions of the same. And we do enjoin said ministers and elders, who signed or voted for said 'Declaration and Testimony,' not to sit as members of this court; and, in order to proceed with the business of the Presbytery in a manner becoming a court of Jesus Christ, we do now resolve to adjourn by a rising vote, and retire to the lecture room in the basement of this church, immediately, then and there to proceed with the business of the Presbytery.

"'John L. McKee, Richard Valentine, James P. McMillan, James H. Dinsmore, John C. Young, J. G. Barret, J. B. Kinkead, Wm. H. Robinson, Benj. F. Avery.'

"Said McKee being interrupted by motions, cries of order, and general confusion, such that it was impossible to proceed with the reading of said paper so as to be heard—the Moderator and Stated Clerk being signers of a certain paper styled 'Declaration and Testimony,' and the Moderator refusing to permit said McKee to proceed with the reading of his paper, without acknowledging him as the Moderator of the Presbytery of Louisville; wherefore, said McKee, unable to proceed with the reading of his paper, by the utter refusal to hear, and in obedience to the order of the late General Assembly, and as a last resort, moved that all the ministers and elders of the Presbytery of Louisville who adhere to the aforementioned action of the said Assembly now adjourn by a rising voting vote, to meet immediately in the lecture-room in the basement of this church, and proceed with the business of the Presbytery of Louisville.

"The members of the Presbytery of Louisville who adhere to the aforementioned action of the Assembly, and in response to the motion of said McKee, having retired to the lecture-room of said church, W. C. Matthews, the last moderator of the Louisville Presbytery, present, took the chair and opened with prayer.

"Members present, viz: Ministers—W. C. Matthews, J. L. McKee, J. P. McMillan, J. H. Dinsmore, R. Valentine and J. C. Young; Elders—J. G. Barret, J. B. Kinkead, S. McWilliam, W. H. Robinson, B. F. Avery, Robert Cooper and Sanford Brent.

"The roll being completed, on motion, W. C. Matthews was elected moderator.

"R. Valentine was, on motion, elected stated and J. H. Dinsmore temporary clerk.

"On motion of J. L. McKee, the following paper was read and adopted.

"*Resolved by the Presbytery of Louisville*, That Richard Valentine, Stated Clerk of Presbytery, be, and he is, hereby authorized and directed to take charge, in the name of this Presbytery, of the records belonging to it; and he is authorized, if necessary, to demand the same of the person who has them; and said Stated Clerk is directed to notify the person having possession of said records that he makes the demand in the name and by the authority of the ministers and elders of the Presbytery of Louisville who adhere to the action of the General Assembly in respect to the persons who signed or voted to adopt the 'Declaration and Testimony,' which ministers and elders are now sitting as the Presbytery of Louisville, and as such are entitled, by order of the General Assembly and the laws of the land, to said records. * * * *

"3. That while the Presbytery deeply deplores this unhappy and schismatic course of these brethren, which must necessarily produce evil, and only evil, they do hereby declare their acceptance of the Assembly's action in regard to this Presbytery, and pledge their unfaltering adherence to the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, however much or little we may differ in opinion with the Assembly as to its deliverances from time to time.

* * * * "On motion the Presbytery adjourned to meet on the 10th day of July, 1866.

"R. VALENTINE, Stated Clerk."

Pastoral letter of the Presbytery of Louisville to the churches under their care. * * *

* * * * Adherence, therefore, to the General Assembly, is necessary to membership in the Presbyterian Church." * * *

"July 10th, 1866.

"The Presbytery of Louisville met according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by W. C. Matthews, the Moderator. Members present—W. C. Matthews, J. L. McKee, J. P. McMillan, J. H. Dinsmore, R. Valentine and J. C. Young, Ministers. Elders J. G. Barret, J. B. Kinkead, S. McWilliams, W. H. Robinson and B. F. Avery.

* * * * Third day of session. * *

"As to the congregations under our charge we recommend the following provisions for the following cases:

"1st. * * * * *

"2d. * * * * * *

"3. In case the whole of the session and any number of the members adhere to the schismatical body, that session, in pursuance of our foregoing action, shall be considered as dissolved; and all the members who recognize its authority or adhere to the schism, shall be considered as having voluntarily left our communion, and so forfeited and relinquished all their privileges, rights and franchises in the church; and the remaining members, whether in the minority or the majority, are empowered and directed to meet together after public notice, with some recognized minister of our Presbytery, where it is practicable, to moderate their meeting for the purpose of electing ruling elders; and, as soon as ordained and installed, these elders shall be regarded and treated as the only elders in that congregation, and shall be entitled to the church records and all the church papers and property, and may immediately proceed by whatever lawful steps are necessary unto that end to take possession of the same."

Thus far we believe the Presbytery continued as originally organized, of its actions and doings we would "in nothing extenuate or aught set down in malice." Since the above proceedings were had, we believe that the Rev. Messrs. Valentine and Dinsmore have joined other Presbyteries, and McMillan removed to another Presbytery, and that Dr. Humphrey and the Rev. Messrs. H. H. Allen and Jno. S. Hays have joined the Assembly's Louisville Presbytery.

A body claiming parentage where there is no creative power, may become potent—potent for evil, when impotent for good.

It was said of the General Assembly of 1866 (and was so believed in Kentucky) that those members adhering to the Assembly by enforcing the *ipso facto* in effect should be indemnified twofold for all their losses thereby sustained. Hence the Assembly's continued hostility to the unseduced faithful majority of the Presbytery of Louisville.

If the original Presbytery conduct its powers of display to the demolition of presbyteries, pastoral relations, ruling elders, and private church membership by wholesale, and to church property and church records, this now strength of a D. D. and an editorial self-complacency was all that was lacking in the Assembly's Presbytery to induce it to sally forth with that protest which was to demolish the Court of Appeals, or so cripple it that the victims of an ecclesiastical tyranny should be left without redress.

Year after year she appeals to the General Assembly to sustain her. In the COURIER of the 19th of June, 1868, we read: "And now the General Assembly declares its full approval of the fidelity of the Presbytery of Louisville in this whole matter. We must unite with the Presbytery in protesting against this encroachment on the liberties of a free church." * * * The Assembly of 1867 carefully described and identified the Synod and the six Presbyteries in Kentucky who are in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States of America. The present Assembly deems it proper to reaffirm and declare anew at this time, that the ecclesiastical position of this Synod and its Presbyteries remains as it was defined and settled by the last Assembly (see minutes 1867, page -), and they are declared to be the true and only Synod and Presbyteries in connection with the General Assembly of this church in the State of Kentucky.

Still further, this Assembly expresses its sympathy with the churches in the Synod of Kentucky in the difficulties and trials into which they have been brought by their adherence to the Presbyterian church. We will aid them to the full extent of our ability in defending and protecting their church property, and we will encourage the people of God everywhere under our charge to contribute liberally to repair the pecuniary losses which may be sustained by their churches and schools of learning.

In the Central Presbyterian, June 17th, 1868, we have the following:

"The Rev. Dr. Davidson said the proposition of the committee as represented by Dr. Nicolls did not satisfy him, nor would it meet the expectations of the Synod of New York. He was in favor of some modification. It was time for the war measures to cease. He did not see what was to be gained by still insisting on these harsh and rigorous measures. He was ready for repeal, or at least, for modification.

"Dr. Humphrey said the sentiments expressed by Dr. Davidson were honorable to him; but adopt his suggestion and you do untold injury to us. In Kentucky we have lost at least two-thirds of our church. This is the odds against which we are contending. Repeal the deliverances of the Assembly, especially those of last year, and you ruin us. Law suits are now pending which will turn on this very question. Center College holds a charter which secures it to the Synod in connection with this General Assembly. If you recognize both of the two Synods in Kentucky, where will our property be? You ruin us if you make any change." * * * *

Another version of the same speech put forth an additional sentiment, intimating a doubt whether all that the General Assembly could do for them would secure to them the property.

We have endeavored to state, faithfully, the origin and doings of the Assembly's Presbytery of Louisville. It occupies more space than we expected; an epitome would show that a fragment of the Presbytery of Louisville, whilst in session, left that body, went into another room, and declared themselves the Presbytery of Louisville, and, after this their own schism, declared their brethren, whom they had left at their regular duties, schismatics, and, in their imaginings, dissolved that Presbytery and the pastoral relations of this majority, declared the elders out of office, the members out of the church, the church property all their own, and appointed a committee to take possession of, and sue for the same, even to the end of the law.

In all this she was sustained and encouraged by the General Assembly. Thus encouraged, she forgot herself, and in an evil moment had the audacity (we would there was a milder word of the same import), she had the audacity to brand the decision of the Court of Appeals as odious, thereby intending to render the court odious in the estimation of the community.

The Assembly's Presbytery of Louisville has spoken for herself; we have no words of ours to bring reproach.

The Presbytery of Louisville still holds her courts ecclesiastical, and has some respect, not only for herself, for her own constitutional courts, but for the civil courts of our country; but we must close.

I know somewhat of the things whereof I have written, for I have been a member of the Presbytery of Louisville. MYSELF.

It is hoped that the papers which published the protest of Louisville (Assembly's) Presbytery against the judgment of the Court of Appeals in March last will publish this. I had waited long for some one to do what, without consultation, I have now done. MYSELF.

THE EXPRESS ROBBERIES.

Arrest of Nine Suspected Persons in Toronto—Bonds Recovered.

[From the Toronto Leader, Aug. 15th.]

The greatest excitement prevailed in the center of the city on Thursday night, in consequence of the arrest of a number of persons in the Turf Club-house, King street, west, charged with being implicated in the robbery, on the nights of April 30 and May 1, of the messenger of the Union Express Company, on the Hudson River Railway, and of the seizure of the express train of the Jeffersonville Railway Company, near Seymour, Indiana, on the night of the 22d of May last. Since that time the National Police Agency of New York has been engaged in working the case up, and four New York detectives arrived in this city a few days ago for the purpose of looking after suspected parties.

The services of our own detectives were enlisted in the case and descriptions of the bonds and other property were freely circulated among the force. The brokers' offices were visited and a description of those parties who had sold bonds since the above robberies took place were obtained. The case being considered safely worked up, Sergeant-major Cummins took charge of a strong posse of our own detectives and police, accompanied by the New York detectives, and proceeded in plain clothes to the Turf Club-house, lately occupied by Mr. Carson, and arrested the proprietor, named Morton, and his wife, and the following parties charged with being confederates: Moore, Den Thompson, a well-known actor, and his wife; his relative, Charles E. Thompson, Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Sturges. A man named Williams, of St. Catharines, who keeps a gambling establishment there, was also taken into custody on the street, on a charge of being an accessory. He is one of the parties who stole the Royal Insurance bonds in New York, and with whom a compromise was made in Montreal about a year ago.

The actual charge upon which these parties have been arrested is for participation in the robbery on the Hudson River Railway on the 30th of April and 1st of May. The bonds then stolen were 7-30 bonds, second series, each of $1,000, from No. 158,021 to 158,092, inclusive; four of 7-30 bonds, second series, each of $1,000; ten of $50 each, United States 5-20 bonds of 1862; five of $100 each, do; one $100 7-30 bond indorsed, "we guarantee the indorsement," signed, "Preston & Co., Detroit, Michigan;" twenty-five bonds of Lebanon Springs Railroad Company; one certificate, No. 186, for one hundred shares Lebanon Springs Railroad stock, and one certificate, No. 160, for one hundred and fifty shares of Lebanon Springs Railroad stock. On the night of the 22d of May, the following, among other property, was stolen: Six United States 7-30 notes, of $2,000 each, of second series, issued under act of March 3, 1865; seven United States 7-30 notes, of $1,000 each, of third series, issued under act of same date.

All these notes were indorsed, "Pay Secretary of the Treasury for redemption. W. Mann, Cashier." Five United States 7-30 bonds of $50 each, letters A B C, and four do. letter D. Twenty-six United States 7-30 bonds of $100 each, dated July 15, 1865, all of letter C. Eight United States 7-30 bonds of $500, letter D, No. 9,006. Sixteen compound interest notes, three years, of $100, $50, $20 and $10. Eight treasury notes bearing 5 per cent. interest for $100, $50, $20 and $10. Six coupons from bonds of Hardin county, Kentucky, for different small amounts, and a considerable amount of mutilated greenbacks and National bank notes and postal currency being returned for redemption or exchange.

The parties arrested were known by various *aliases*, and this will be seen by the following list of those who have been taken into custody; Isaac Marco, *alias* J. S. Morton and wife. Ann Morton and C. Bullard, *alias* C. E. Thompson, L. W. Moore, *alias* C. Adams, *alias* J. A. Stevens, Rebecca Moore, Dennis Thompson, Jane Thompson, Mary Ann Sturges and Putnam W. Brown, and one Williams, of St. Catharines, above named.

Putnam W. Brown is the express messenger who was gagged and bound in the car on the Hudson River railway and carried into New York.

It seems that while the train was passing the Garrison station, on the Hudson river, two men entered the car, and, seizing Brown, they bound him hand and foot, secured him to the stove in one corner of the car, and tied a bag over his head to prevent him from screaming. The ruffians then proceeded in the most deliberate manner to take possession of all the money he had in charge, which is estimated at about $11,000. Of this amount, about $9,000 was in bonds and currency and $2,000 in gold. When the train was entering the city the thieves examined the cords to be sure that Brown could not unloose himself and procure their arrest. When the car arrived it was opened by the porter at the Hudson River Railroad Depot, and the express messenger was found almost lifeless.

Reporting the case to the general superintendent, at his office in Broadway, he immediately employed detectives for the purpose of tracking and arresting the robbers. The arrest of this man in the company of the others has a very suspicious appearance, and leads the detectives to believe that he was in league with the robbers.

On C. E. Thompson's person there was found $3,000 in five-twenties, with coupons attached. In searching the houses a large quantity of jewelry was found, and six diamond rings were taken off the fingers of Mrs. Morton. Two massive gold watches and chains were found in the safe at Morton's. They were valued at $400 each. About $1,000 in greenbacks were also got in the safe.

Moore, it seems, had rented Mr. Hodder's house on John street, near St. George's Church. About two or three weeks ago, C. E. Thompson sold $9,000 in five-twenty bonds to Mr. Morse, broker, of this city, and since that time $2,000 of the same denomination, but they were none of the stolen property.

It has been since ascertained that he bought them last May from Jay Cooke & Co., brokers, Wall street, New York, paying for them in greenbacks. About six weeks ago, however, the prisoner Moore sold to Mr. Morse $1,000 compound-interest notes, being part of the bonds actually stolen from the express company.

The detectives made a further search of the persons of the prisoners in the jail yesterday. Concealed on the person of Rebecca Moore were found $5,250 in greenbacks, one bond of $1,000, No. 166,299; one bond of $1,000, No. 159,321; one bank deposit check of the Bank of British North America, No. 13,497, for the sum of $2,500; one gold watch and chain and other jewelry; one brooch, two cuff buttons, a pair of diamond ear-rings and four diamond finger-rings. On the person of Rebecca Sturges were found one gold watch and chain and appendages; $1,120 in American money, a check on the Pacific National Bank for $300, signed by James Boyle, and one small leather reticule.

Hymn of the Black Republicans.

Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig,
Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig.

Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig,
Nigger, Nigger, Nigger,
Nigger, Nigger, Nig.

☞ Samuel Webb, of Westchester, Pa., fireman of an engine on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was cleaning out the smokestack of his engine, on Thursday, when he fell headfirst in, and was suffocated before he could be got out.

☞ The little girls of a Paterson, N. J., family recently murdered a neighbor about their own age, by throwing her in a well to obtain her fine clothes. One of the murderesses, Sarah Long, 10 years old, is arrested now for larceny at Newark.

☞ Queen Vic's youngest daughter is said to be tending toward Romanism.

☞ Small monkeys are the fashionable pets of fashionable ladies in Paris now.

☞ The newest style in ladies' dress is the Chinese tichu—unique and stylish.

☞ Several chignons and sets of false teeth have been found on the Long Branch beach. The ladies at the hotels repudiate them.

Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 15, 1868.

The event of the week has, of course, been the death of the grim and "great commoner," as his friends and admirers loved to call him, Thaddeus Stevens, of Penn. By the way, in this Democratic land of ours, it is a little singular to see how we hanker after a title. We repeat it often. We roll it as a sweet morsel under our tongue, and then air it again. "The Great Commoner" was a sounding addition to a man's fame, but what did it mean? Was Thaddeus Stevens a little commoner than other people, or was it applied as a recognition of the fact that he was rather uncommon in not being, with great talents, wonderful will and genius for public life, a prominent seeker for office?

Thaddeus Stevens was a great man, not perhaps in the sense of wholeness or even wholesomeness, but certainly that of will, of intellectual force, of sincerest if often angular convictions, and of a genuine degree of eloquence, which rose in latter days, borrowing solemnity from his age and feebleness, to even grandeur itself. Personally it cannot be said that Mr. Stevens had any foes. No close observer of the House of Representatives could fail to see that Mr. Stevens was, aside from politics, one of the most popular men in it. His political antagonists, the Democrats, regarded him even with a warm esteem, which would have astonished the innocent countryman, of whom it is recorded that, seeing two famous political opponents walking off together from a furious debate, he returned home enraged with a declaration that politics were all a cheat and its advocates imposters. By the way, Mr. Enquirer, it has often struck me that the said rustic was much nearer the truth than is commonly believed.

It would require a volume to preserve the specimens of wit and humor given always, generally saturnine and iconoclastic, for the utterance of which Thaddeus Stevens acquired so great a reputation, and through which and his wonderful parliamentary skill he obtained such autocratic power in Congress. The possession of that skill, not acquired as "the canary" Colfax's has been by long and arduous study and practice but seemingly intuitive almost, was but one of several striking proofs Thaddeus Stevens gave of his right to be considered a leader of men. It will be remembered that the Radicals at once made him their parliamentary leader, when, in 1858, he returned to Congress after a service of but four years, several Congresses previous thereto.

"THAD'S" DEFEAT IN MIDDLE LIFE.

Many people wonder why Thaddeus Stevens did not become earlier in life a marked figure in public affairs. The answer to that is found probably in the share he took years before in what is now known in Pennsylvania politics as the "Buckshot War," and more notably perhaps to his prominent position in the anti-Masonic strife. Conversing with a gentleman who in those early days was a partisan of Mr. Stevens, he gave me, in reply to inquiries as to what was the "Buckshot war," some interesting reminiscences of the period, which I transcribe here.

THE BUCKSHOT WAR.

In 1837, when the anti-Masonic strife had reacted on its original leaders, who were mainly Whigs of the Seward and Stevens school, the election of United States Senator turned upon which party obtained control of the State House of Representatives, by means of the recognition of one or the other of a set of contestants from Philadelphia county. The State Administration was in the hands of the Whigs. The State Senate was Whig, but the House was close. Governor Ritner was considered to be merely the mouthpiece of Mr. Stevens, who was known then as the "Governor's brains."

In Philadelphia county the Democratic candidates were elected by a considerable majority. The Whig candidates, however, secured the certificates of election, owing, as they declared, to illegal voting, but really because of some technical informality in the returns. Which delegation was entered and called by the Clerk when the House organized would, it was supposed, decide the Senatorial contest. The Whig Clerk called the Whigs, who held the certificates. The Democrats, in the meanwhile, did as John Quincy Adams once showed them how—placed a member at the Clerk's desk to call the roll also, including, of course, the Philadelphia Democrats, who had the votes. The hubbub proceeded. The Whigs elected their man as Speaker, one Tom Cunningham, and the Democrats elected one Hopkins. The galleries during this scene were crowded with the armed adherents to both parties. The Whigs were mostly on the floor, in and about Thaddeus Stevens, who was their leader. There is no doubt, however wrong he and his associates may have been, that Stevens displayed conspicuous personal bravery, because more than all others he was the especial mark of his opponents. It is said that about 1,000 of their Democratic constituents came from Philadelphia, armed and determined to see justice done their choice. There was not much order or good sense displayed on either side. The Whigs adjourned after electing a Speaker. The Philadelphia Democrats took possession of the House and retained it for several weeks. At last three of the Whigs went over, thus giving them control. The House organized, elected Hopkins, inducted the Democratic Philadelphians, and carried their Senator on a joint ballot.

One of the most amusing, as well as perilous incidents of Stevens' career, arose from his escaping from the State Senate chamber by means of the window, in a manner more rapid than dignified. He was followed from the House, and a disturbance ensued in the Senate, which resulted in the dispersion of that body, and the exit of its presiding officer, Mr. Penrose, and Mr. Stevens, through the window. For years after the incidents of this stormy period were used with great effect against Thaddeus Stevens. The Democracy generally carried the State thereafter. Governor Ritner afterward appointed him a Canal Commissioner, but for the next ten years he held no office. He then appeared in Congress, serving two terms, when again he was remitted back for six years to private life, reappearing for what will be the memorable period of his life, in 1858, as a Republican, and then as the leader of the Radical wing.

REPUBLICAN JEALOUSY OF MR. STEVENS.

If Mr. Stevens had any real personal foes, they can be found most numerous in the ranks of his own party. How many of the would-be leaders were jealous even to animosity of the stern old "Rad." Their party was almost split in twain by John A. Bingham's determination to wrest away the Pennsylvanian's scepter. He would not do so as long as the latter had the physical vigor to enable him to attend to his position. Yet Stevens could hardly be called a popular leader. He compelled obedience by unfaltering acceptance of the logic of his position and opinions, and then by admirable parliamentary skill in using one faction against another he generally drove the so considered conservative dissidents into accepting a compromise much nearer his position than theirs. How they disliked him for this; and there are many more Republicans rejoicing in their hearts that he has gone forever from their midst than there are Democrats. Especially is this true of the New England and other representatives of capital and trade. They didn't like his greenback views. They came too near the "pocket nerve" for them.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

My informant, to whom I have referred, speaking of Mr. Stevens' personal appearance at the time named, says he was always known as "the old man," though he was only in his forty-fifth year. His hair was black and abundant, his eyes dark and piercing, his complexion was always pallid, and never wearing a beard, his marked features and striking head combined with his powerful physique and physical deformity, always made him the prominent man in any assembly. Mr. Stevens was always a temperate man never using spirits or tobacco.

In social life he had as great sway as in political, and was always a favorite of the fairer sex. A good many rumors have circulated about the questionable character of his morals, but it is probably fair to say of him that, though loving women and obtaining their favors whenever he could, he never was known to have inflicted injury on an innocent woman. The probability is, that, absorbed in political and professional ambitions, Thaddeus Stevens was less controlled by sensual passion than is usually the case with men of his strong character. The only excitement that Mr. Stevens was known to indulge in was that of play. At the time of his legislative career in Pennsylvania, he often sat at the faro table and played high, at one sitting, it is said, winning as much as ten thousand dollars. The open practice of this vice was more common than it is now, and not esteemed so disreputable.

Later in life, here in Washington, I have been told by one of the "fancy," that it was Mr. Stevens' habit to visit a very select place here quite frequently, and on the average to risk or win at each visit about fifty dollars. It was a common remark that he seemed to do this more as a mental relaxation than for the gratification of a propensity or habit. He dearly loved, in his earlier Congressional career, a social hand of whist, and by no means disdained the more plebeian game of "euchre."

ATTACKING A JUDGE.

It is said that the bitterest and more memorable of his sarcastic efforts was made before a jury, in some case growing out of the "Buckshot war," where the Judge on the bench, James M. Porter, brother of the Governor of that name, was a notorious partisan on the side opposite to Mr. Stevens. The latter passed in review, in his speech to the jury, all examples of infamous judges that he could remember, and by a subtle, but very apparent, if not direct analogy, made Porter appear worse than any of them. The lawyer won his case, and branded his judicial antagonist for life. Porter was the nominee of Tyler in 1843 for Secretary of War, but was rejected by the Senate.

Mr. Stevens had great power before a jury. He was pre-eminently an advocate, and as a criminal lawyer was unsurpassed at the bar of his adopted State. In civil proceedings and at equity he was not so great, though always among the foremost.

MEMORABILIA.

It is understood that he died possessed of about $175,000, all but $25,000 of which is in his foundry and in real estate. His nephew, Thaddeus Stevens, Jr., is his only dependent relative. It is understood that a considerable portion of his wealth is given to the building of a new free wing for the Providence Hospital here—an institution under the control of the Sisters of Charity. He made a will about twelve months since and deposited it with Colonel Dickey of Lancaster. It is not yet known that he has made any later testamentary provisions, though it is believed he has. Some property, enough to maintain him well, has been given to trustees for the benefit of his nephew, who is reported to have habits which unfit him for personal control of property. Mr. Stevens was always munificent in his personal charities. An evidence of this is recorded in the fact that he gave Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierson, once well known as a writer, a valuable farm in Pennsylvania. She wrote an admirable tribute to him because of his support of the free school system. Mr. Stevens, on making inquiries, found the poetess in straitened circumstances, and made her independent in the manner related.

The Tribune's interesting letter about a conversation with Mr. Stevens, published on Friday, was written by John Russell Young, its managing editor. Mr. J. T. Foley, assistant in the Tribune's bureau here, sent the very graphic and interesting *memorabilia*, which will be found incorporated in the Tribune's Washington dispatches. Forney wrote the Chronicle's biographical sketch. It has been in type for many months.

Clerk McPherson, of the House of Representatives, is to be Mr. Stevens' literary executor. He will make as much in writing the biography of his subject—and *out* of it, too, as is his habitual custom—as would any other man in the land.

Thaddeus Stevens is gone. What he has done, whether for good or ill, will not be forgotten so long as this Republic hath recorded history. Men will differ on that, as opinions always differ, and as results for weal or woe may determine; but as to the personal character of the great man who has departed, few will in the near future disagree. Whether wisely or unwisely, it will not be long ere all whose opinions are worth recording, on whatever side they stand in our contending policies, will recognize Thaddeus Stevens as a man of high motives, wide and impersonal ambition, and a disinterested if tyrannical patriotism.

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WEST VIRGINIA.

A Bit of History and Gossip—Judge Chase and the West Virginia Constitution.

[Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PARKERSBURG, Aug. 17, 1868.

Captain James Neal, a soldier of the Revolution, was the first settler of this county. Soon after the close of the war he put his family and goods on board a boat at Pittsburg, and started for Kentucky. It is a great effort for the mind to comprehend in our day what is involved in these simple words. The long voyage of hundreds of miles down the current of the beautiful river, through the unbroken forests, the abode of wild beasts and the treacherous Indian; in one or two places only revealing the work of the white man's ax, and the ascending smoke of his cabin; the wife and the little ones, in addition to the necessary privations and alarms of such a lonely voyage, in nightly danger from the tomahawk and scalping knife, makes up a picture of peril and suffering, to encounter which, voluntarily, required a degree of heroic daring inconceivable to us for whom the face of nature has been so completely changed.

Captain Neal entered the mouth of the Little Kanawha for the purpose of passing the night, but, attracted by the richness of the land and the rare beauty of the surrounding country, he determined to pause and set up his household gods. After a while the news of this settlement traveled back to Pennsylvania, and other pioneers were attracted. Then the Indians became troublesome, requiring the utmost vigilance of the little colony to guard against surprise. Shortly before the famous battle of the Point, no Indians having been seen for some time, the usual precautions were somewhat relaxed. One of Captain Neal's sons, Henry, his son-in-law, Daniel Rowel, and a man named Trippet, went on a hunting excursion up the Kanawha in a canoe. They tied up and encamped at the Burning Springs, the now celebrated oil region. Toward sunset, hearing, as they supposed, turkeys on the opposite side of the river, they got into the canoe and paddled over, intending to replenish their most exhausted supply of provisions. Just as their boat reached the shore, a volley was fired by Indians in ambush, killing Neal and Trippet instantly, but leaving Rowel unhurt. He dashed into the brush, and, knowing that his only hope was in speed, disincumbered himself of his rifle by thrusting it under a red oak log as he ran. After a terrible race for life, he succeeded with the deepening twilight in eluding his pursuers, and being a master of woodcraft regained the settlement in safety.

After Indian hostilities were finally ended in this region by the defeat of the united tribes at the Point, Rowel went back for his gun. Strange to say, with repeated and minute search, he could never find the log. In the year 1858, the rifle was found by a little boy playing in the woods, and was soon identified by persons familiar with the incident above related. After lying there for nearly seventy years, considerable portions of the barrel were as bright as when lost. The lock was destroyed by rust, and the stock much decayed. There was a brass mounting on the breech, with the legend, "Liberty or Death," still plainly legible. Mr. Daniel Rowel Neal, of this place, grandson of Captain Neal, boxed it up and sent it to Mr. Neal Rowel, only son of Daniel Rowel, who is still living in Florence, Ala., and is a gentleman of wealth, intellect and culture.

There is another instance of a long-lived family here that deserves mention. Alexander H. Creel, of Chillicothe, aged eighty years, Dr. David Creel, of Lafayette, Lafayette county, Missouri, aged eighty-three, Mrs. Sarah Sanders, aged eighty-five, and Thomas Creel, aged eighty-eight, the two latter residing in this county, are children of the same parents. They are all in good health, and go about with the vigor and elasticity almost of young people. Mrs. Sanders walks six squares to church, and frequently attends night meeting. It is almost superfluous to say that they are all ardent Democrats. The wife of that sterling Democrat, and most genial gentleman, Wm. H. Safford, of Chillicothe, is a daughter of Dr. David Creel. A daughter of A. H. Creel married Wm. L. Jackson, of Louisville, Ky. He is a cousin of Stonewall Jackson, and was his chief of staff during a part of the late war. He formerly represented this county and Ritchie in the Legislature of Virginia; was Lieutenant Governor during Wise's administration, and was Judge of this judicial circuit when the war broke out. He comes out of the war with the rank of Brigadier General, and on receiving the Executive pardon settled in Louisville in the practice of his profession, the law.

Passing from gossip to politics, I wish you to remember that our Legislature, some years ago, passed an act in violation of our constitution (which fully fixed and described the qualification of electors), disfranchising half the voters, and then made this unconstitutional act a part of the constitution, by submitting it to the vote of the remaining moiety. A dispatch from this place to the Commercial informs the world that the Chief Justice had just decided all this to be eminently constitutional and just. It is true, these questions were discussed by counsel in connection with the case referred to, and a decision asked. The learned Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion of the court, said that these questions were in no way involved in the present case, and consequently could not properly enter into its decision; but that whenever, grave and delicate as they were, they should come properly before him, he trusted he should not shrink from the responsibility. The editor of our Radical paper sent a note to the Chief Justice, requesting "a copy of his opinion involving the status of citizenship in West Virginia, for publication," and received, promptly, the following reply through Judge Jackson:

PARKERSBURG, Aug. 13, 1868.

Charles Murphy, Esq.:

SIR—I am requested by the Chief Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your note of to-day, and to say in reply that the court has rendered no opinion involving the status of citizenship in West Virginia. I am requested further to state that the Chief Justice regrets the want of time to prepare his opinion delivered in the case of Smith against Ruffner, Donally & Co.

Respectfully,
J. J. JACKSON, JR.

The Radical cause must be in a bad way when its advocates seek to make capital out of this matter. KANAWHA.

Waking Up the Wrong Passenger.

Railway traveling has its jokes as well as its perils in Canada as well as in the States, where every train is the stage of a comedy, and sometimes a tragedy, especially on the Erie. A Montreal paper says that an incident, which blended the farce and the tragedy, in fact a case of waking up the wrong passenger with a vengeance, occurred on the Grand Trunk night express west, lately. A Southern gentleman, accompanied by his wife, nurse, and three or four daughters, who were going westward, took berths for the whole party on the sleeping car. Himself and wife occupied a berth at one extremity of the car, while the daughters and nurse were compelled to seek slumber (not that they found it) at the other end, the cars being so crowded that two contiguous sections could not be obtained. The eldest daughters, aged eighteen and nine respectively, occupied the lower berths, the nurse and her charges the upper. Toward midnight the nine year old woke up, and went to the drinking fountain for a drink of water; returning, she went to the left hand berth instead of the right, when oh, horror! What sight met her gaze? Her sister, as she supposed, was snoring peacefully with her face near a masculine face, abundantly bearded. She tottered to her sire and whispered the horrible tidings in his ear. The sire arose, the hot blood of Southern chivalry boiling in his veins, and rushed to the indicated berth. It was damnably true, the same gray hair, the same poplin dress—there was no room for doubt, and he let the slumbering man have it between the eyes, straight from the shoulder, a blow from the injured father's arm which would have felled an ox. The astonished man awoke, and strove to defend himself from the shower of blows, but the surprise and his cramped position prevented him.

The lady, faithless viper, awoke, screamed "my husband" to the amazement of the pugilistic parent, who at once imagined a secret marriage. And from the opposite berth the only original daughter screamed "papa." Tableaux. The father was covered with shame, and tendered ample apologies, which the assaulted at first refused to accept, wishing blood. At last the matter was quieted. Next morning the parties met at breakfast at Cobourg, where the ladies formed an amalgamation, and all thereafter went merry as an engine bell; the assaulted entering Toronto in triumph, with two black eyes, a nose big enough for two, and a frontispiece illustrated with cuts.

☞ The boarding house keepers of Lynn, Mass., have agreed to form an association, whose objects shall be the protection of boarding house keepers, and especially females, who are often imposed upon by irresponsible parties who apply for board, and whose character there is no means of ascertaining.

☞ Mr. J. A. Putnam, a peddler of Newcastle, Me., stopped in a hotel in Portland on Friday night, blew out the gas and on Saturday was found dead.

DAILY COURIER.

BY W. N. HALDEMAN.

OFFICE: 109 WEST JEFFERSON ST.,
Between Third and Fourth.

S. B. BUCKNER, Editor.

National Democratic Nominations

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

F. P. BLAIR, JR.,

OF MISSOURI.

Democratic Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

COL. FRANK WOLFORD, of Casey.
HON. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Carroll.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st Dist.—J. M. BIGGER, of McCracken.
2nd Dist.—A. K. BRADLEY, of Hopkins.
3rd Dist.—W. W. BUSH, of Simpson.
4th Dist.—A. H. FIELD, of Bullitt.
5th Dist.—BOYD WINCHESTER, Jefferson.
6th Dist.—A. B. CHAMBERS, of Gallatin.
7th Dist.—G. W. CRADDOCK, of Franklin.
8th Dist.—HARRISON COCKRILL, of Estill.
9th Dist.—JOHN M. RICE, of Lawrence.

FOR CONGRESS,

BOYD WINCHESTER,

OF LOUISVILLE.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868.

Repudiation.

The third plank in the Chicago platform denounces "all forms of repudiation as a national crime," &c. The Congress of the United States, by an act approved February 24th, 1864, provided that the Secretary of War should appoint a commission in each of the slave States represented in Congress, charged to award to each loyal person to whom a colored enlisted or drafted soldier might owe service, a just compensation not exceeding three hundred dollars for each. And by a subsequent act, approved July 27th, 1866, the necessary amount to pay these claims was appropriated out of the "Commutation fund."

In accordance with the provisions of these acts, the Secretary of War appointed commissioners to audit these claims in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The commissioners for auditing the claims in Kentucky consisted of a Mr. McAllister of Pennsylvania, a Dr. Moore of Bourbon county, and G. W. Blakey, whilom Radical candidate for Congress in the Bowling Green district. The awards of these commissioners, by the terms of the act of Congress, were to be submitted to the Secretary of War for rejection or approval, before payment.

After these commissions had been several months in session, and after the *loyal* slave owners had, at great trouble and expense, proved up their claims, a Radical Congress was guilty of the "national crime" of repudiating these claims by repealing the laws providing for their payment, and ordering the disbanding of the commissions appointed to audit them. Yet this is the party that has the brazen effrontery to "denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime." Was ever impudence more barefaced and shameless?

☞ Our fat friend, who is spending the summer at the sea side, sends us the following conundrum:

"What is the difference in pealing a fog bell and in peeling a surf belle?"

We can't tell exactly, but it strikes us that while the first is a warning to mariners, the other would be a warning to marriers.

Get out, Fatty! It is time you were coming home.

☞ A paragraph is going the rounds of the Radical press, saying that Gen. Grant knocked down a drunken Democrat who molested him.

A drunken General will find himself floored by Democrats in November.

FASHION.—In another column we publish a letter from Saratoga to the New York World, which will entertain or disgust our readers, according to their sense of propriety.

☞ Senator Grimes is at Rye Beach. Grant and Colfax will leave for Salt River early in November.

Radical Misrepresentations.

As a specimen of the manner in which Radical editors conduct the canvass we clip the following sentences from the Philadelphia Press, a paper conducted by Dead Duck Forney:

> The iterated boasts of the rebel agents of the Associated Press over a Democratic majority of nearly one hundred thousand in Kentucky, a State where a Union soldier, true to his colors, is as much of an outlaw as an Abolitionist in South Carolina was in the days of Calhoun, remind us of the admonition of a Baltimore correspondent several days ago, in regard to the intentions of the rebels of Maryland.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> A disfranchised rebel may vote safely in Kentucky or Maryland, and may glory in his work; but such an interloper caught in Pennsylvania, Indiana or Ohio, especially by one of our "boys in blue," would be apt to realize a little more than the ducking threatened to the Missouri copperhead by General Sherman at St. Joseph, a few days ago.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> And so, as we look over the broad fields of the South, we find that the white aristocracy have secured a monopoly of all the violence, lawlessness, and malignity of the hour.

Threatening Attitude of the Negroes.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Sun and Times, 16th.]

During the past two weeks our exchanges have called attention to the threatening attitude of the negro population in various localities. We have not been surprised at this state of affairs, for we were informed that Chief Incendiary Howard of the "Buro" was out on the war path. His aids and adjutants have doubtless been dispersed in all directions, and we are now beginning to see the fruits of their labors. But a day or two since the Macon Telegraph contained a long communication from one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of the county of Houston giving particulars of the reign of terror brought about in that county by the teachings of Kent McCay, Gibson, and other tools of Bullock. Houston has a very large negro population. At the last election the negroes voted with the Democrats, and hence this effort to produce discord and violence.

An intelligent planter, writing us from Stewart county, says:

> Considerable apprehension is felt in this county in regard to the conduct of the negroes. They are organized into military companies, are armed to a considerable extent, and drill regularly. Their colored speakers use very incendiary language. Bullock has been informed of the facts.

Yes, Bullock was well posted as to the facts before the information was sent from Stewart. More, he was delighted at the information, for he and his party rely for success upon riot and bloodshed, and he will be certain to take no steps to prevent such a result. It becomes our people to be as patient, prudent and circumspect as possible under provocations. These drillings, armings and incendiary harangues are part and parcel of the Radical programme to promote strife. The negroes are not really responsible for their own conduct, for they are led and influenced by bad and worthless white men. Collisions should be avoided if possible, and to preserve the peace great sacrifices should be made. But with the state of affairs surrounding them white men owe it to themselves to be fully prepared against every and all emergencies. If legal restraints are not sufficient to hold in check rioters and incendiaries, they should be ready to make the leaders, particularly the white ones, rue the day when for partisan purposes they seek to incite murder and bloodshed.

Arrest of a Murderer—Another Chapter in the History of an Almost Forgotten Crime.

[From the Memphis Avalanche, 18.]

During a violent storm on the 13th of July, a fight occurred aboard a little yawl that was endeavoring to stem the current of the river opposite the foot of Vance street, between William Ryan and a negro named William Muller, *alias* Hughes. The latter had stolen a skiff of the former, but was pursued, captured, and brought back to the point mentioned, when he sought to obliterate all evidences of his guilt by drowning his captor. Amid the beating rain and a heavy gale a most terrific struggle ensued. The thief finally triumphed, and his adversary sank beneath the waves, to rise no more. The struggle was witnessed by a couple of boys, who related the affair; and the fact that Ryan, who was known to have gone on the errand which cost him his life, never returned, furnished indubitable evidence that murder had been committed. It was known also that Muller stole the skiff, but nothing was heard of him, and the horrible affair had nearly passed from the minds of the police, when, on Sunday evening, the long looked for Muller was seen skulking along Causey street. He was at once arrested by officers Sweatt and Metcalf, by whom he was taken before Esquire Black on yesterday, and sent to jail for examination to-day—bail being refused.

Exit Israel Brown.

The negro, Israel Brown, who wrote the letter published in our yesterday's issue, to John Nolin, of Franklin, in reference to the complicity of Bierfield in the killing of young Ezell, left this city yesterday on the 6:30 P. M. train for Louisville. It is reliably stated that Brown was a drummer in the Confederate States service throughout the war, and was in many a hard fought battle with a Tennessee regiment with which he was surrendered by General Lee at the close of the war. He was then and up to a late period a most rampant "rebel." After he had been proselyted by the Radicals his bitterness and vindictiveness knew no bounds. He was foremost among his black brethren in advocating the most extreme and hostile measures that were adopted and foreshadowed by the action of the corrupt party of which he had become a member.—[Nashville Banner, Aug. 19.

☞ Fancy-colored calico fans have been introduced with success at the sea-side.

The Second Congressional District.

The following correspondence explains itself:

STUART'S MILL, KY., Aug. 13, 1868.

Hon B. C. Ritter:

DEAR SIR: I do not know that you have any inclination now to go to Congress, but in the event you have or should, I wish to say that having voted for and against you in the past, I would now with much pleasure vote for you and do all in my power to give you the position from our district, and would be much pleased to have you declare yourself for that office. Be kind enough to let us hear from you on this subject. I have the honor to be your friend,

F. P. STUART.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY., Aug. 17, 1868.

Mr. F. P. Stuart:

DEAR SIR: Your very kind letter, dated on the 13th inst., has been received, and I assure you that it affords me much pleasure to know that many of my old friends (unsolicited by me) have given me assurance of their continued confidence, and many applications similar to that contained in your letter have been received by me. I have, therefore (by your permission,) determined to publish your letter and my reply, which will be an answer to all.

I have not (for some months past) had the least expectation of ever being a candidate again for any office, having been very badly defeated when I was last a candidate, because I determined to appeal to the people to correct what I conscientiously believe was an error upon the part of the convention. I thought that I had the right (under the circumstances that then existed), to make that appeal. The people, however, thought differently, and when they decided the case, I had no further complaints to make. I have upon all occasions contended that Mr. Brown should have been permitted to take his seat in Congress, as he was legally elected; but it is, doubtless, remembered by the people of this District that I stated upon all occasions during the canvass, that Mr. Brown would not get the seat. I was satisfied, from my knowledge of the Radicals in Congress, that he would not, and for making that statement many complained, and said that it was done for electioneering purposes. The proof has demonstrated whether I was right or wrong, and I hope there is now no ill feeling entertained by any one against me, because I told the truth. I greatly regret that there is so little harmony and good feeling existing in this part of the State among the opposers of Radicalism. You will allow me to say that this is no time for disputes and bickerings among those who are willing to act with the Democratic party for the purpose of saving the Constitution and the liberties of the people. It must be deeply mortifying to all true patriots to hear the many ill-natured and foolish remarks that are being made about others, who are (to say the least of it), as good Democrats as themselves, and would do much more to save the Constitution than they who are thus trying to keep up divisions. I have no hesitancy in saying that in my judgment no man is worthy of the name of Democrat who will not now do all he can to concentrate and unite all opposers of Radicalism. Let one united voice be heard throughout our entire country in favor of our noble candidates, Seymour and Blair, the gallant representatives of the Constitution and the liberties of the people. As to being a candidate for Congress, I can only say, that, having been defeated, I have now no disposition to press myself upon the people of the district. I cannot, however, deny that, having served one term in Congress, and never having heard of one single objection to anything that I did or anything that I failed to do, I would be much gratified to have my action indorsed by being once more returned to Congress. I am well known to the people of this district, and if they should think proper to give evidence sufficient to induce me to believe that a majority of the people of the district desire that I should make the race, I would do so. I am much gratified at the manifestation of the continued confidence of very many old friends, and whether I am ever before them again as a candidate or not, I shall continue to cherish for them the warmest gratitude, and a disposition to befriend them whenever it may be in my power.

Your friend and obedient servant,
B. C. RITTER.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

Hiram Simpson not Entirely Useless

He Finds Something He Can Do.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Galesburg, Ill., Aug. 15th, gives the following description of Grant's reception at that place:

A motley collection of 1,200 or 1,500 had gathered around the depot to see the sight—made up of some ladies and gentleman, carriages, railroad employes, business men and mechanics, with a good sprinkling of "American citizens of African descent."

Well, the time of three o'clock came, and so did the train and Gen. Grant. The General at once proceeded to the dining hall, and paid his devoirs to the inner man. Soon a little flutter was observed along the walk, when all eyes were directed to the platform, where were seen to approach our aspiring, amiable, and smiling postmaster, Col. Carr, and another individual, whom the Colonel introduced to the audience as "Gen. Grant, the hero of Vicksburg and Richmond, the destroyer of the rebellion and slavery, and the next President of the United States." At this juncture, the General *tuned* off his beaver, bent himself rather awkwardly, in the middle, a little forward, intending the motion, probably, for bowing; took a step forward, clasped the railing with both hands, and, looking directly downward, much in the attitude of a hardshell orthodox deacon saying grace at his dinner, made, or rather mumbled, his speech, which I give the readers of the Times verbatim, as follows:

"I thank you for coming out to see me. I do not make any speeches in this canvass. I leave that for others to do. But I can thank you for coming out to see me."

On saying this, in a manner so meaningless that I cannot describe it—without change of position, or even raising his eyes horizontally during the speaking, or on the platform—he turned and disappeared in the "hole in the wall."

The General evidently looked in poor circumstances, and the few faint cheers that were called for had no effect to dispel what seemed a settled gloom. The loyal inhabitants of this loyal burg never had, I opine, such a cold blanket thrown over their shoulders as this scene has effected. An old citizen of the Jacobin persuasion apologized, in my hearing, to a young desciple, for the disappointment, by saying that "The General looked desponding, fatigued, worn out, and that, after a little rest, he would probably appear better."

To the comprehension of the writer, the General not only looked desponding, disheartened, but also looked cowed, ashamed, wilted, or much as we might suppose he looked when "Andy" convicted him before the Cabinet of duplicity, mendacity and meanness. The General may be a good soldier, but, if such is the stuff out of which to make Presidents, then the Dutchman had better try again to make a silk purse out of a sow's ear.

ILLINOIS.

The Campaign in the West—The Prairies on Fire—Enthusiasm of the People.

[Correspondence N. Y. World.]

ODEN, ILL., August 10.

I drop you a hasty line from this brisk little Western city, lying far out upon the Grand Prairie, and bearing the name of the good old Scandinavian god. But what would the staid Northmen, or their infallible god, have thought of the sight I have seen here—two great lines of railroad, crossing at many right angles, and far off in the distance long trains of heavily-freighted cars approaching to the point of crossing?

No Presidential canvass since 1840 has exhibited so much ardor, confidence and enthusiasm as the present. On Saturday I attended a popular outpouring at a little station east of Oden, called Noble, in Richland county, and such enthusiasm has not been witnessed in many years. The people were out in large numbers from the whole surrounding country. They came by delegations of clubs, bearing banners, transparencies, and torches, headed by bands of music. The sight of torchlight procession as it filed "out upon the prairie" was really grand and beautiful. Denizens of the city, or dwellers among hills and hollows, can have no conception of it.

The concourse of people was addressed by several prominent speakers, Colonel Preston, Colonel De Hass, Mr. Dicker, of Louisiana, Mr. Wilson, &c. On the evening previous an enthusiastic meeting was held at Olney, the largest city in South Illinois. Colonel De Hass, of your city, formerly of Virginia, was the principal speaker. He counselled organization, discipline, work; encouraged them in the great work of redeeming the State and the nation. Energy and action were certain to insure the most decisive results. The nation could not exist four years longer under misrule, corruption and taxation. Grant's "peace" policy was severely excoriated, and the "men of Illinois" appealed to, that this four years' fight was all in vain, if they failed to signalize their success of arms by proper devotion at the ballot-box. The address was effective, and told well.

B.

THE CLANS AT WAR.

Bloody Doings Among Tennessee "Loyalists."

[From the Trenton (Tenn.) Gazette.]

This is the name of the district in our county where most of the loyalists reside. They have rare ideas of government in this benighted as well as loyal district. This is the district in which our Representative resides, and also Captain Holt, the registrar and common militia captain. These men have become more bitter toward each other than they are toward the rebels if possible. Last week a son-in-law of this Holt, by the name of Flippin, in company with his clan, rode up in front of the house of one McIntosh, another son-in-law of this same Holt, and accosted him concerning an old feud that existed between them. McIntosh appearing a little bold and defiant, Holt presented his gun and shot him dead and then retired. The friends of the slain man concluded that they would send to the Governor to call out the militia to arrest the murderer.

It seems that the Radical party have so educated the people that they have no idea of government or the enforcement of the laws without the militia. And when a quarrel springs up among the loyalists themselves their first impulse is to call upon the Governor for the militia.

Colfax and Negro Equality.

A correspondent of the Chicago Times, writing from Benton City, D. T., August 10, says:

Just after the arrival of the train on Friday morning, the mongrel candidate for the Vice Presidency, escorting several ladies, entered the Miller House and took seats in the dining-room for breakfast. In a few minutes in stalked a big buck nigger and planted himself at another table. The steward took him by the collar and said:

"You can't sit here."

A lady at once exclaimed: "Let him sit there."

"Yes," said Colfax, "let him be; he is one of our party."

Quick as thought the steward placed a chair at the head of "Skiler's" table, and said to the nigger: "Sit there."

The moke went into the kitchen with the other niggers, followed by a frown from Colfax.

☞ White vest, cut low, with wide rolls, are much in vogue among the gentlemen.

Grant and Seymour.

It is not, perhaps, impossible for rational people, even in the heat of a partisan contest, to comprehend the difference between throwing mud at a man and trying to find out what a man is made of. And it is quite certain that abundant opportunities are daily offered by the Democratic and the Radical journals to honest inquirers for getting at the exact nature of this difference. When Governor Seymour was first nominated for the Presidency by the National Democracy, the Tribune and other Radical organs at once began throwing mud at him, and they have continued ever since so to do, although it is true that, as they are apparently beginning to find out that the operation fatigues themselves more than it flurries the Democracy, they have of late somewhat relaxed in their projectile fury. When General Grant accepted the Radical bid for his name, the Democratic organs at once began to inquire into the real nature and value of the man, and into his fitness for so high a trust as the American Presidency in this year of grace, 1868, must be conceded to be. The inquiry has resulted so far in no responses which can possibly be satisfactory, we will not say to Democratic partisans, but to quiet and sober citizens who simply yearn to see decency and high character in the chair of State. So while the artillery-practice of the Radical mud-batteries is daily slackening, the Democratic inquisition is daily growing keener and more emphatic.

The Radicals could find at first, and have as yet been able to find only one pretext for assailing Governor Seymour. They charged him with "disloyalty," a vague, un-American sort of word at the best, smacking disagreeably of the style in which the Tories of the Revolution used to belabor Adams, and Franklin, and Washington; and they endeavored to give their charge a meaning before the minds of sensible men by alleging not only that Governor Seymour had failed to support the Federal authorities during the late civil war, but that he had befriended the "rebels." Here, then, was a form of words, which if its use could be justified by evidence would be an accusation, while if this could not be done it would be a mere mud ball. The annals of the Union refuted the calumny as soon as it was uttered. The dead Lincoln rose, as it were, from his grave to vindicate the patriotism of that Chief Magistrate of the Empire State whom the living Lincoln had publicly and warmly thanked for the salvation of Pennsylvania and the republic. A Radical ex-mayor, Opdyke, of New York, did himself honor by protesting against the slander which he so well knew to be a slander; nor could even Edwin M. Stanton submit to be made the tool of an invention at once disgraceful and preposterous. The Radicals, therefore, have ever since been throwing mud balls and nothing but mud balls at the Democratic candidate. That they do so is the sufficient proof that this is their only ammunition. Turn now to the Democratic batteries and to General Grant.

If the World should charge General Grant with being a coward or a traitor, with partaking the passion of Butler for other people's spoons, or the partiality of Wade for unbuttered blasphemy, it would put itself precisely on the level on which the Tribune stood when that journal began to arraign Governor Seymour as "disloyal." And if the World, making such charges, should fail to substantiate them, it would sink to the lower level on which the Tribune now stands whenever it repeats this charge "disloyalty," proved, seen, known, and confessed of all honest men to be a ridiculous falsehood.

But the World found Gen. Grant charged by people who have "never loved the World nor the World them," with being a "habitual drunkard," and with being "brutally indifferent to human life." The World found it of record before the courts that Gen. Grant's father made merchandise of his son's official authority during the war. Did the World thereupon arraign Grant as a "drunkard," or a "butcher," or a "cotton speculator?" Not a bit of it.

What the World did was this: Regarding it as a tremendous national calamity that a drunkard, a butcher, and a cotton speculator should, under any glamor of military glory, be elevated at this time to the supreme magistracy of the republic, the World demanded that these charges against General Grant should be met and disproved by his supporters. The charges were not made in a corner, nor by "rebels." Mr. Tilton, of the Independent, is a rebel to the Constitution indeed, but he is more "loyal" to Congress than Horace Greeley himself; and Mr. Tilton, of the Independent, is of record charging General Grant with drunkenness. So, too, is Wendell Phillips vigorously declaring that this Radical candidate for the Presidency in the most critical hour of our history cannot "stand up before a bottle without falling down." General Grant's "indifference to human life" is of record in the fearful story of his tentative and confessedly disastrous overland expedition of 1864 against Richmond. If it be true, as responsible authorities stand forward to show it is, that General Grant's prestige with the people as a soldier represents rather the exultation of the country at its final victory than the genuine military ability of General Grant himself, it at once becomes very important to know whether he lacks or possesses that genial humanity of character which is at once the most efficient curb upon the ambition of men of unquestionable military genius, and the indispensable corrective of the brutalizing influences of war upon more ordinary minds.

That it is gravely important for us to know, and to know beyond all question or peradventure, whether Gen. Grant did or did not suffer his father to make a traffic of his military authority, and contribute to his father's success in that line of business by abusing his martial sway to inflict insult and injury upon the "Jews as a class," nobody, we presume, will deny.

How, then, can it be said that the World vituperates Gen. Grant when it insists upon one of two things—either that these clouds shall be lifted from his refutation, or that he shall be conceded to be seeking the suffrage of the American people, not because he deserves them or is fit to be our President, but because his supporters think the people indifferent to coarseness, drunkenness and corruption in candidates for their service?—[New York World.

The Cattle Epidemic.

The New York Journal of Commerce calls attention, as very valuable at the present time, to the following extract from the excellent volume of the United States Census Report of 1860:

In communicating his experience with Texas cattle Mr. Renick writes as follows: "In the winter of 1853-'54, I had purchased for use about 1,200 cattle in the northern part of Texas, which section of country had been to a considerable extent settled by immigrants from Illinois and Missouri, and who had brought their stock with them; and this stock had not yet been sufficiently intermixed with the Spanish or Opelousas cattle further south to materially deteriorate their original qualities; consequently they were a much better and larger stock than I expected to see, though they had in some measure acquired the wild nature of the more southern stock. These cattle were brought to Illinois in the spring and summer of 1854—the first, I believe, that ever came from Texas, at least in large numbers. This enterprise created quite an excitement in the northern part of Texas, and all my correspondents there manifested a strong desire to have this new trade continued and extended, freely offering their best efforts to encourage it, as they believed it would result advantageously to all concerned, and promising, if successful, to send North for a better breed of cattle, as they said, and with truth, that they could raise cattle and deliver them to Illinois, with satisfactory profit to themselves, for less, by one-half, than they could be raised in that State. In anticipation of this trade being continued the following season, quite a large number of cattle were brought up from points further South, and, as was expected, the trade opened lively; but an unforseen difficulty exploded the whole business within the next two years. It was found that the Southern, or Spanish cattle, were subject to an epidemic or contagious disease somewhat resembling the yellow fever in the human race, and so contagious did it prove, that all along the track those cattle were driven, the farmers lost large numbers of their cattle from that disease, many losing almost their entire stock within a few days. So serious was the loss occasioned by each drove of Texas cattle passing through that the inhabitants of Southwestern Missouri held conventions in divers places, and resolved that no more Texas cattle should pass through the country, and by order of these conventions armed bands of patrols were appointed, whose duty it was to turn back all Texas droves that might attempt to pass, which they did effectually. Thus ended what at one time seemed a promising trade. From the short trial, however, it became evident that, from the inferiority of the Texas stock as beef cattle, the trade would not have resulted as satisfactorily as was anticipated; the cattle were very light weighers for their size of frame, with but little room for improvement, and so wild as to be almost unmanageable. For oxen for the Santa Fe trade, or long drives over flinty roads, their hardness of hoof, their agility and endurance render them unrivaled; and, though they never lose entirely their wild nature, yet, when judiciously trained, they become quite tractable.

A Highly Sensational Fraud.

[From the Milwaukee Wisconsin.]

Some young gentlemen occupying rooms in the fourth story of a building on East Water, near Wisconsin street, were guilty of a singular practical joke last evening. At great pains and labor they rigged up a dummy man, dressed it well and let it sit for a few moments in the window, at which the youngsters stood talking and laughing so loud as to attract the attention of passers on the street. Those persons not aware of what was going on above were suddenly startled at seeing the young men engage in an altercation, which was apparently followed by blows, and the next instant one of the number, as was supposed, was pushed headlong out of the window, while the rest drew back in horror. The man fell down the dizzy hight, striking the sidewalk head first, and with a heavy thud. He was evidently killed instantly by the fall, for he never moved a muscle, and his brains were dashed out and scattered upon the walk, where his blood lay in a great pool.

To say that those who saw the affair were horror-stricken is to but faintly express the sensation. One man who had passed through "scenes" in his life fainted dead away; others covered their eyes to shut out the frightful scene. For some seconds nobody dared to approach the mangled, bleeding, lifeless mass, but soon this feeling passed away, and a number gathered near to find that instead of humanity the mass was the dummy spoken of, the brains being composed of white lead, and the blood of a thick red liquid. Some of the lookers-on took the sell as a good joke, while the others were in disgust. The man who fainted away tried hard to get another who came very near it to go up and give the —— scamps a thrashing, as they richly deserved, but failing to get help he abandoned the job, and finally the affair settled down into a laugh all round, in which those below were joined by those above, notwithstanding the fact that they lost their clothes—a poor, but honest and deserving man shouldering the dummy and toting it away.

UNREQUITED LOVE.

A Touching Scene in a Chicago Court.

[From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 16.]

Mr. D. G. Gibbon, student of medicine, was called up before one of our Randolph street Justices yesterday, on a disorderly conduct warrant sworn out by Miss Susan Neil. The complainant was a very pretty girl. She blushed, hid her face, and stated that she had been forced to take the step only by the obstinacy of the prisoner. These two had been engaged, and many gifts and notes had passed between them. One day, for the merest nothing, he had picked a quarrel, broken the match and her heart, and yet refused to return the seven love letters, the old glove, the curl and the ribbon she had given him. She supposed he kept them and showed them to his wicked associates, and boasted of them as trophies of his conquest of a fond and girlish heart.

His Honor looked gloomily at Mr. Gibbon—there was a Bridewell in his eye.

Mr. Gibbon replied that he greatly preferred attempting an amputation at the hip joint to falling in love with a woman. If a fellow had any feeling of security about it it might be different, but there never was any telling where one was to fetch up. He had tried romantic young ladies and literary young ladies, and had come to grief in every instance. Finally he had settled on Miss Susan, who was described to him to be a matter of fact, biscuit making young woman. He had paid her his addresses, making little gifts of saleratus and bluing, and receiving in return some ginger cakes. She was not to be led too deeply into sentiment. If he spoke of poetry, she spoke of pastry. If he talked of radiant hopes, she spoke of washing soap. A few days ago he went to see her, and found her preserving. Something in the looks of the paper which she had put over the cans struck him, and he looked and found she had used his love letters for that purpose. That seemed a little too cool, and he spoke to her of it. She replied that it was a wise idea of hers. All those beginning "Darling Susan" went over the peaches and all those beginning "My own love" over the apples. She wished he would write one more of the latter in order to make up the number she wanted. He felt such a woman would never do for him, and he broke off the match. As for returning her letters, it was out of the question. The words of love they contained were a part of himself. When he saw them it brought the old days back—the melodies of the youth of their love heard before the roses had withered and before he ceased giving her saleratus.

During these remarks the Court wiped its eyes, took from its pocket a spare handkerchief, a small dictionary, some blank forms, an almanac, and, at last, a small tin box, which looked as if it might at some time have held Seidlitz powders. This box the Court opened and took out a little parcel tied up in red tape, on which it dropped a tear and then said:

"Twenty-four years ago this Court loved a girl living near Downer's Grove. This Court corresponded with that girl by the weekly stage. In a moment of frenzy that girl jilted this Court, and demanded her letters, and a string of beads. This Court replied that it could not return the beads, which it had traded at a grocery store, and that it would not return the letters, when entreated by a brother to give them up. This Court, to the great lacerations of its feelings, knocked down that brother and stamped upon him. It still retains those letters, though she who wrote them has emigrated to Missouri. Now this Court does not intend to stultify itself by taking any action against the defendant, who will be discharged. As for the complainant she will be fined $10, which sum this Court would assess on the person that jilted it, if it could get hold of her.

Agricultural Hoss Trots.

At this season of horse racing, Josh Billings' moral reflections on the equine subject are worthy of attention:

Men who hav a grate deal to do with hosses seem to demoralize faster than the hosses do.

Hosses are like dice and kards, altho they are virtuous enuff themselves, how natral it is to gambol with them.

Hosses love the society of man, and being susceptible of great deceit, they will learn a man to cheat and lie befor he knows it.

I know lots uv folks who are real pius, and who are onest enuff to work up into United States assessors, and such good moral chunks left over, but when they come to talk hoss, they want as much looking after as a case of diptheery.

Vallandigham for Congress.

Mr. Vallandigham was yesterday nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Third District. He will make a vigorous campaign, and is tolerably certain to be elected.—[Cin. Enq., 19th.

CITY ITEMS.

☞ Memoirs of Alexander Campbell, by R. Richardson, can be had of the agent, at Crump & Miller's, No. 80 Fourth street, between Main and Market, west side.

☞ 20,000 bushels prime Kentucky and Tennessee white and red wheat for sale by

SMYSER & MILTON.

J. C. ELROD AHEAD.—One dozen splendid card photographs and the best porcelain picture you ever saw, for $5. Remember the place—second gallery below Fourth, on Main.

Great Preparation for Fall Trade.

J. M. Armstrong, No. 132 Main street, is now East for his fall stock, which will begin to arrive in a few days. Those in want of a nice outfit in the way of men's and youths' clothing, furnishing goods, &c., will have a choice stock to select from. Mr. A. will also add a merchant tailoring department to his business this fall, fortunately securing the services of Mr. Ben. Mason to superintend the cutting department.

☞ To the History of Perfumes, published some time ago in England, may be added the appendix that Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus" has attained a sale that was never before reached by any extract for the handkerchief in any part of the civilized world.—[Freeport Journal.

WHITE FISH.—New crop, ½ and ¼ barrels, just received and for sale by S. R. Shepard & Co., 30 Third street.

☞ T. J. Hyatt & Co. are selling the best quality of Pittsburg coal at $5 per load, Pomeroy $4 50, Cannel $5 50, and screened Pittsburg nut at $4. Office, No. 55 east side Third street, near Main.

LOCAL NOTICES.

SELLING AT COST.

Mrs. A. Uhrig, 115 Jefferson street, near Fourth, still continues to sell her useful and ornamental articles, such as Combs, Brushes, Beads, Buttons of every description, Trimmings, Kid Gloves, Corsets, Toys, and Fancy Goods, at cost. Consider your own interest and give her a call, before you buy any place else.

16-22

☞ $500 will be rewarded to any one who will produce an ointment which will so promptly relieve the pain and soreness occasioned by a corn as "Peterson's Corn and Bunion Ointment." Sold by all druggists at fifty cents.

A. J. RANKIN, Proprietor.
au18 deod2 Pittsburg, Pa.

☞ Mutilated currency redeemed at its value at
S. ROTHCHILD'S,
jy22 dtf Main, between Second and Third.

MORE HOME EVIDENCE.

Testimony of a Well-known Physician.

The following letter is from a physician of large practice in this city, and whose experience with chills has been unusually extensive. It is rarely any medicine has the merit to induce such a testimonial as this in behalf of Limerick's Chill Cure.

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 28, 1868.

DR. LIMERICK—Dear Sir: I was called on to visit a patient who had been suffering with chills and fever for upward of two years and could get no relief for more than two weeks at a time, although she had employed some of the best physicians in the city, and had taken every patent medicine she could hear of. When I saw her she was very low, suffering with irritable stomach, diarrhea, swelling of the limbs, and a dreadful cough. I prescribed your excellent medicine, in half doses for four days, which, to my astonishment, performed a permanent cure. She has not had a chill nor a sign of one since, and is now stout and well. I recommend it most cheerfully to all afflicted with that aggravating disease—the chills—as a safe and sure cure.

Yours truly,
G. S. WHIPPLE, M. D.

P. S. I have used it in a number of cases since, and it has invariably performed a permanent cure. I have never seen anything equal it, although I have been prescribing for the chills for twenty years. [je25d&wtf] G. S. W.

☞ Gold and silver watches, American and English patent levers, fine diamond jewelry, pistols, etc., from one-third to one-half and two-thirds below the retail value at the broker's office of C. Hagan, agent, 111 Third street. jy21 dlm

Lots for Sale.

We have a few more only to sell, on Chestnut, Madison and Magazine, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets.

je17 dtf GRAVES & SON.

☞ The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea shore; it is perfectly pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it can take no other. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all druggists.

no14 dTh&weowly

☞ Highest price paid for bonds, gold, silver and uncurrent money, at S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Exchange and Broker Office,
jy22 dtf 74 Main, between Second and Third.

To the Ladies.

Initial Stamping free,
Monograms made to order,
Note and Wedding invitations,
Cards printed and engraved, at
je25 dtf W. SCOTT GLORE'S.

☞ If you want to borrow money on collateral, go to S. ROTHCHILD'S,
Main street, between Second and Third.
jy22 dtf

Money Loaned on Collateral Security.

Ladies and gentlemen wanting to borrow money for a few days or weeks, will consult their own interest by calling at this office. Stocks, bonds, jewelry, silverware, or any other valuables taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory. by C. Hagan, Ag't, No. 111 Third street, next door to Moutz & Co's livery stable.

mch5 dtf

☞ L. Dollfinger & Co., importers and dealers in China, glass and queensware, have always on hand a large assortment of the above, and sell, wholesale and retail, at eastern prices. Call and examine No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth streets. au25dtf

DIED.

RANDOLPH—In this city, on Wednesday, August 19, 1868, at about 10 o'clock, of dysentery, CARRIE WALLACE, infant daughter of A. W. and Lucie F. Randolph, aged one year, one month, and twenty-five days.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her grandfather, John F. Randolph, No. 229 Campbell st., this Thursday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

McGRATH—On Saturday, August 15, 1868, at her home in Litchfield, Ky., Mrs. JENNIE McGRATH, wife of T. G. McGrath, aged 26 years.

She was amiable, loving, and beloved. She was an earnest Christian, and died in triumph.

OBITUARY.

WINTERSMITH—Died, on Friday, the 14th inst., of typhoid fever, at Hartford, Kentucky, FRANK N. WINTERSMITH. He was buried at his home in Elizabethtown on Monday, the 17th inst.

Frank possessed a noble and gallant spirit. With true Christian courage he espoused the "lost cause," and at an early day became attached to company B, Second Kentucky Cavalry, one of the famous regiments commanded by General John H. Morgan. With this he identified himself as a soldier, brave and true, and the record he leaves behind in the hearts of his comrades attests the well-merited praise of a brave, noble and virtuous soldier.

On the July raid into Kentucky, in 1863, he was captured with his company on Twelve Mile Island, above Louisville, while on detached service under Captain W. J. Davis. He was finally carried to Camp Douglas and after suffering a loathsome and cruel captivity for nineteen months and eleven days, was exchanged with the first squad of prisoners and again entered the ranks, which he honored, where he faithfully served till the last gun of the war sounded the death knell of his country.

At the time of his lamented death he was a prominent member of the engineer corps of the Elizabethtown and Paducah railroad. In this particular science genius had touched his soul with her wand of power, and had he but lived another bright star would have shone in the scientific world. So young, yet so full of hope and promise, life seemed but to spread its pathway with the smiles of love and preference; the bud of promise had not yet formed to the beautiful flower ere the tender cord was broken and he is lost to us forever.

Farewell, Frank, Farewell! Thou art gone, but not forgotten. Wherever thy light feet touched the earth, there friends will remember and love thee. With the first step of spring the maids of the village will deck thy grave with the sweetest flowers and moisten them with their tears. There the wild bird will chant thy praise, and the swift-rolling waters of thy own native stream will murmur forever of thee. ***

MEETINGS.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the policy holders of the Hope Insurance Co. will be held at the County Court room on Thursday evening at 7½ o'clock, in place of 2 o'clock, as before intended. A full attendance is desired. By order of the committee.
au20 d2

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT R. R. CO.,
LOUISVILLE, KY., August 8, 1868.

THE regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of this road will be held at the President's office, for the election of Directors for said road, and other business, on Tuesday, the 1st day of September, 1868, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. EDW'D D. HOBBS, Pres't.

At the above meeting a vote will be taken on the following resolution, passed by the Joint Executive Committee of the Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort R. R. Co.'s, viz:

"Resolved, That the Executive Committee recommends to the Boards of Directors of the Louisville and Frankfort and of the Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Companies to submit to a vote of the stockholders of their respective Companies the question of a change of gauge of the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroads, conditional to a connection with the Louisville and Nashville Railroad through the city of Louisville, on a route satisfactory to these Companies, provided such change be made without cost to said Companies." aug9 dtSept1

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of R. M. PORTER, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors of R. M. Porter, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owensboro, Ky., on the 31st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAS. STUART, Register in Bankruptcy. W. S. JOHNSON, Assignee. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JOHN J. ALLEN, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors of John J. Allen, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owensboro, Ky., on the 31st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES STUART, Register in Bankruptcy. W. S. JOHNSON, Assignee. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of JACOB CURTIS, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors of Jacob Curtis, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owensboro, Ky., on the 31st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES STUART, Register in Bankruptcy. W. S. JOHNSON, Assignee. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of C. T. SANDEFUR, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors of C. T. Sandefur, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owensboro, Ky., on the 31st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES STUART, Register in Bankruptcy. W. S. JOHNSON, Assignee. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of R. S. EASTIN, bankrupt. By order of Court, the creditors of R. S. Eastin, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owensboro, Ky., on the 31st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES STUART, Register in Bankruptcy. W. S. JOHNSON, Assignee. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of E. P. RIGGS, bankrupt. By order of Court the creditors of E. P. Riggs, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Owensboro, Ky., on the 31st day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. JAMES STUART, Register in Bankruptcy. W. S. JOHNSON, Assignee. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of SAM'L I. COMBS. Petition for final discharge filed the 12th of August, 1868. By order of Court, the creditors of S. I. Combs, a bankrupt are hereby notified to appear before me at my office, in Winchester, Ky., on the 3d day of September, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. THOS. M. EGINTON, Register. E. T. TAYLOR, Assignee. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of T. E. DAVIDSON. Petition for final discharge filed August 17, 1868. By order of court, the creditors of T. E. Davidson, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, at Bowling Green, Ky., on the 4th day September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. S. L. HINES, Assignee, Bowling Green. au20 Th2

NOTICE.—This is to give notice that on the 15th day of August, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of OLIVER G. WALKUP, of ———, in the county of Adair, and State of Kentucky, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Lebanon, Ky., before James M. Fidler, Register, on the 1st day of September, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M. W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal, as Messenger. au20 d2

Louisville, Taylorsville, Harrodsburg and Virginia Railroad.

THE Commissioners named in the charter of the above road, and the friends thereof, are earnestly requested to meet at the court-house, in Louisville, August 25, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M., as there are matters connected with said road of great importance to be considered and acted upon. This notice is given by order of the adjourned meeting of said Commissioners, of the 25th of May, 1868.

au20 d6 WALKER E. HUSTON, Chairman.

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of James Ruddle & Co., was dissolved on the 1st day of July, 1868, by mutual consent. J. W. Seaton and James Ruddle will continue the business as heretofore, under the firm of James Ruddle & Co.

E. A. ROBINSON & CO.,
au20 d3 JAS. RUDDLE & CO.

Removal.

DR. E. H. SINGLETON has removed to the corner of Green and Fourth streets, over McDowell's drug store. au20 dlm

Bloomington Nursery.

17th year. 400 Acres, 10 Greenhouses

THE largest and best stock 2,000,000 Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Hedge Plants, Grape Vines, Small Fruits, Apple Root other nursery stock, Roses, Bulbs, &c., of choicest sorts and shipping sizes, very low for cash.

Those who would save money will send at once two red stamps for two fall catalogues. F. K. PHOENIX, BLOOMINGTON, McLean Co., Ill. au20 deodSm

HOWE'S NEVER-FAILING

SCIATICA ★ NEURALGIA

AGUE CURE AND TONIC BITTERS.

It will cure permanently Chills, Ague, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Debility all nervous and periodic diseases. Every bottle warranted to give perfect satisfaction. Price $1, or six bottles $5. Type ☞ Office advice *Free.*

C. B. HOWE, M. D.
Sole Proprietor, Seneca Falls, N. Y.

Manufacturers, Attention.

FOR SALE—A bolt factory, situated in Louisville, Ky., with the best improved machinery now in use. The building is of brick, 30x30 feet, one story high, and strong enough to build one or two stories higher when required. The lot has 200 feet front, and is 80 feet deep. Besides, there is a new brick cottage, containing 6 rooms and kitchen, cellar and garret. The ground and buildings may be bought, or leased for a number of years if desired. The place is situated in the main business part of the city, within one square of Main st. For an enterprising manufacturer, wishing to get into a good business, this is a rare chance, as Louisville, by her new railroad combinations, and the new railroad bridge across the river, will become the center of trade in the Southwest. For further information, apply to G. MARTIN & CO., corner Tenth and Canal, Louisville, Ky. au8 deodlm

KRAUSHAAR & CO.'S

Latest Improved and Most Perfect

AGRAFFE PIANOS,

"The Piano that everybody likes."

LOUIS TRIPP,
jy1 deodlm Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street.

Music Class Wanted.

VOCAL and instrumental, in Kentucky, by a successful and experienced teacher. A country location preferred. The advertiser can furnish instruments if necessary. Piano, melodeon, violin and flute. Address, for one week,

MUSIC TEACHER,
au13 d6* Mount Vernon, Ind.

Pensioners, Attention!

THE undersigned have just received instructions from Washington by which they can make it to the interest of nearly every pensioner to call and see them. Every widow having children is especially invited to call and bring her pension certificate with her.

PORTER & GRIFFIN,
au11 dtf No. 166 W. Jefferson, near Fifth st.

SHELL OYSTERS!

Shell Oysters.

RUFER'S.

Just received, fresh Shell Oysters, the first of the season, at RUFER'S, Fifth st., bet. Main and Market.

au3 dtf C. C. RUFER, Prop'r.

JENKINS' TONIC

Should be in Every Household at This Season.

IT purifies the system, and will SURELY PREVENT

Chills, Fevers, &c., &c.

And "an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure."

☞ For sale at

JENKINS',

Cor. Third and Walnut Sts'

au3 deodtf

EDUCATIONAL.

English and Classical School,

Chestnut St., near Corner of Second.

FIRST SESSION will commence on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. E. M. CHAPMAN.
Apply at Benj. D. Kennedy's office, 142 West Main street. au20 dtf

Presentation Academy, Fifth Street,

CONDUCTED by the Sisters of Nazareth. The 32d semi-annual session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868. au20 dl2*

KENTUCKY

School of Medicine!

LOUISVILLE, KY.

BOARD OF REGENTS.

JOHN ROBERTS, Esq., President.
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F. A. SEYMOUR, M. D., Assistant Lecturer on Physiology.
GEO. J. COOK, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The College Dispensary will be open to students. The Sixteenth Regular Annual Course of Lectures will commence on the first Monday in October, 1868, and continue five months.

FEES FOR COURSE.

Professors' Tickets	$80	Demonstrators' Ticket	$10
Matriculation Ticket	5	Graduation Fee	25

While the Faculty are in favor of a higher rate of fees as elevating in many ways the standard of medical education, and as securing a greater efficiency in the ranks of the profession; while they intend increasing their fees, so as to make them conform to those asked by first-class colleges, they cannot disregard the fact that due allowance must be made for the impoverished condition of a large proportion of Southern students. For the next session, therefore, all who furnish, in good faith, evidence of their inability to pay the fees asked, will (as is done in Virginia, South Carolina, Maryland, Louisiana, and other States,) receive a liberal credit for the whole or a part of the amount demanded. For further information, address

PROF. L. J. FRAZEE, M. D.,
au19 d2—se6 d&se29 d1 Dean of Faculty.

Nazareth Academy,

NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

STUDIES will be resumed on MONDAY, September 7, 1868. au19 dtSe7

B. B. HUNTOON'S

School for Boys!

WILL REOPEN MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868. Terms, $60 a year, payable quarterly in advance.
au19 dlm

Cecilian College!

WILL resume its regular course of instruction on the first Monday in September, 1868. An especial agent of the institution will be at Messrs. Webb & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 90 Main street, for several days previous, to take charge of the students, &c. For particulars, address H. A. CECIL & BRO.,
au19 d20 Elizabethtown, Ky.

Kentucky Female College

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

THIS institution, lately under the conduct of Rev. Mr. Goodman, having been leased by the subscriber for five years, will be reopened for Young Ladies on the First Monday in September.

FACULTY.

Rev. R. RYLAND, D. D., President and Professor of Moral Science and Ancient Languages.
Mr. JOHN J. HARVEY, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and English Literature. (After being graduated at a Virginia college, Mr. H. studied four years at German and French universities.)
Mr. WOODVILLE LATHAM, (U. of Va.,) Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science.
Rev. GEO. W. HARRIS, A. M., Lecturer on the Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion.
Miss KATE RYLAND, Principal of the Primary Department.
Miss ————, Teacher of Drawing and Painting.
Mr. ————, Teacher of Music.

TERMS.

For twenty weeks, payable in advance:

Board, including fuel, light and washing	$100
Tuition, Collegiate Department	25
Tuition, Primary Department	15
Contingent fee	2
Optional branches—Guitar, Piano, Cabinet Organ, each	25
Languages, Ancient and Modern, each	10
Painting and Drawing, each	15

The Boarding Department is under the exclusive control of Mr. and Mrs. Ryland. Our fixed purpose is to make this institution, in all respects, a first-class Female College. (au18 deodtf) R. RYLAND.

WINDSOR FEMALE INSTITUTE,

LAWRENCEBURG, KY.

THE academic year of this Institute, divided into two sessions, of twenty weeks each, will open MONDAY, September 7, 1868. The course of study is thorough, with an excellent corps of teachers. Tuition, including board, washing, fuel and lights, $120 per session, in advance. For circular apply to

J. H. D. McKEE,
jy25 deod2m&w2m Superintendent.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME.

STUDIES will be resumed on the 1st of September, 1868. Catalogues containing all desirable information relative to this institution will be sent free on application. Address REV. W. CORBY, S. S. C., President,
Notre Dame P. O., St. Joseph co., Ind.
jy31 deod3m&w4t

Georgetown College.

Session of 1868-9.

FIRST TERM OPENS 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1868.
SECOND TERM OPENS 25TH JANUARY, 1869.

FACULTY.

PRESIDENT—N. M. CRAWFORD, D. D.
PROFESSORS—D. Thomas, A. M.; J. E. Farnam, A. M.; J. J. Rucker, A. M.; C. Lewis, A. M.
TUTORS—E. D. Isbell, A. M.; J. N. Bradley, A. M.
☞ Students for the ministry receive tuition free of charge. For catalogue or information address the President. jy1 deodtSeT

SELECT SCHOOL!

MISS L. SCOGGAN, in connection with Mrs. LOU SHROPSHIRE, will reopen school the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, on Brook street, No. 149. For further particulars apply at No. 84 Caldwell street. jy31 deodtf*

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY.

Ashland, the home of Henry Clay, and Transylvania, with 450 Acres of Beautiful Grounds, the Sites of the various Colleges.

Endowment & Real Estate, $700,000.

Number of students last session, 630. Now in operation with a CORPS OF MORE THAN THIRTY INSTRUCTORS. The College of Arts, the State Agricultural and Mechanical College, College of the Bible, College of Law, and Commercial College, the sessions of which will open hereafter on the

SECOND MONDAY IN SEPTEMB'R,

instead of the 1st of October. There will be a thorough organization of the Military Department under an accomplished West Point Army Officer, who has been detailed for that purpose by the President of the United States. Unusual advantages in the Commercial Department. Fees in the associated Colleges need not exceed $30 per annum. Board from $2 50 to $5 per week.

For catalogue, or further information, address
J. B. BOWMAN, Regent, Lexington, Ky.
aug18-d15&w1

KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE,

(SIX MILES SOUTH OF FRANKFORT.)

COL. R. T. P. ALLEN, SUPERINTENDENT.

ASSISTED BY AN ABLE FACULTY.

THE Twenty-third Academical Year of this Institute will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868.

TERMS—Three hundred and fifty dollars ($350) per academical year of forty weeks.

Catalogues may be obtained at the Courier office, and of Henry Wirgman, Esq., 252 Main street, and of Dr. John Bull.

For special information, address Colonel R. T. P. ALLEN, Superintendent, Farmdale, Franklin county Ky. jy10 d&wtlm

NOBLE BUTLER, A. M. E. A. GRANT, LL. D.

Grant & Butler's School!

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS,

Louisville, Ky.

THIS institution, complete in all its departments, will begin its next session on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868. Announcements and catalogues can be obtained by addressing the Principals, 205 Sixth st. au18 dlm

Miss H. J. CLARK & Mrs. WALTER'S

SELECT SCHOOL,

NO. 31 GRAY STREET,

WILL re-open on the FIRST MONDAY in September, 1868. Instruction in the usual English branches with Latin and German. au12 d12

SALEM COLLEGE,

Garnettsville, Meade County, Ky.

W. B. HAYWARD, Prest.

THE second academical year of this Institution will commence MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868. Terms per session of twenty weeks:

Tuition in Preparatory Department	$30 00
Tuition in Collegiate Department	35 00
Board, including fuel, lights, and washing	75 00

For further information, address the President, or Dr. R. K. PUSEY, Sec'y Board of Trustees, Garnettsville, Ky. au5 dtf

Caldwell Female Institute

DANVILLE, KY.

THE next session will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 7. The Institution is in a very flourishing condition, the number of pupils having largely increased within the past two years. For catalogue, &c., address
au4 d30 REV. L. G. BARBOUR.

PECKENPAUGH, OUERBACKER & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in All Kinds of Country Produce,

au5 d&w3m No. 22 Fourth Street, bet. Main and the River, Louisville, Ky.

COMMISSION HOUSE

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Produce Dealers,

jy19 dtf NO. 99 MAIN ST., BET. THIRD & FOURTH, LOUISVILLE, KY.

EDUCATIONAL.

LOUISVILLE FEMALE SEMINARY.

EIGHTEENTH Annual Session will commence

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1868.

Circulars may be obtained by applying to
MRS. W. B. NOLD, No. 6 Chestnut st.,
my31 dtsep15 Louisville, Ky.

Young Ladies' Academy of St. Benedict, Cedar Grove, Portland, Kentucky.

THIS ACADEMY, for the education of Young Ladies, is delightfully situated in the suburbs of Louisville, on an elevated, healthy and retired spot, on the banks of the Ohio river, near Portland Landing. The buildings are spacious and well ventilated, and the grounds, several acres in extent, ornamented with shade trees and evergreens, afford ample space for healthful exercise and recreation. The institution was opened in 1842, under the patronage of the Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget, Bishop of Louisville, and has been in uninterrupted operation ever since. It is conducted by Sisters of the Loretto Institute, who will do all that can be expected for the health, comfort, happiness, and rapid progress of their pupils. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary and higher branches of a thorough literary and polite education. Pupils will be received without distinction of creed, and no undue influence will be used to change their religious opinions, whilst a special attention will be given to the Christian instruction and training of the Catholics. For the sake of uniformity all will be expected to attend respectfully the religious exercises usual in Catholic institutions. The street railway cars, running from the Portland Landing to the city, pass by the grounds of the Academy.

The academic year is divided into two sessions: the first commencing on the First Monday of September, and terminating on the last day of January; the second beginning on the First of February, and closing the last week in June. au11 deod6

Columbia Female Institute,

Maury County, Tenn.

FACULTY.

RT. REV. C. T. QUINTARD, Visitor.
REV. GEO. BECKETT, Principal.
MRS. M. N. MARTIN, Associate Principal.
MRS. E. A. BECKETT, Vice Principal.
MRS. LEONIDAS POLK, English Literature.
MISS S. POLK,
MISS SHEEGOG, } English.
MLLE. MORIN, French.
MONS. A. ESTEVE, Musical Director.
MADAME L. ESTEVE, Vocal Music.

For circulars and all business matters, address
REV. GEO. BECKETT, Columbia, Tenn.
☞ The next session will commence on MONDAY Sept. 7. au1 deod1m&w2

Bellewood Seminary!

THE next session will open on the first Monday in September. It has a corps of five teachers, beside the Principal, and had over a hundred pupils the last year. Located on the railroad, it is retired, yet accessible six times a day by the cars, thus combining the advantages of both country and city. For circulars, address W. W. HILL,
au6 d15 Hobbs' Station, Jefferson county, Ky.

Forest Academy!

A MALE SCHOOL, located on the Louisville and Lexington Railroad, Jefferson county, Ky., twelve miles from Louisville, by B. H. McCown, formerly Professor of Ancient Languages in Augusta College and Transylvania University. The next session will open the 7th of September, 1868. For circulars, giving terms, &c., apply to B. H. McCOWN, Hobbs' Depot, Louisville and Lexington R. R., Jefferson county, Ky. au6 dlm

WARRENDALE FEMALE SCHOOL,

GEORGETOWN, KY.

THE Fourth Annual Session of this institution will open on TUESDAY, the 1st of September, 1868.
For catalogues, address the Principal.
au1 dlm MISS BELLE FITZPATRICK.

MISS WHITE'S INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

WILL commence the Sixth Annual Session MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1868. A thorough English course, Latin, French, German, and Music will be taught. Application made to MISS ANNA BRANNAN,
jy3 dtSe7 220 First st., bet. Gray and Broadway.

FIRM CHANGES.

Dissolution.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 18, 1868.

THE firm of Cropper & Patton is this day dissolved by mutual consent, D. P. Cropper retiring. C. B. Patton will continue the business under the firm name of C. B. Patton & Co., and will settle the business of the late firm. au19 d5

Notice

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD MY STOCK of Dry Goods and stand to Mr. HENRY RAU, late of the firm of Rau & Ricke, and take this opportunity to recommend him to my old customers, where they will find a good stock of dry goods at honest prices, and polite men to serve them. Give him a call. I will be there for a short time to settle with all those indebted to me. [au11] E. M. STONE.

Notice.

THE firm of Bennett, Pope & Co. was this day dissolved by mutual consent, S. W. Bennett retiring. The business will be continued by the remaining partner, Edward J. Pope, who will pay all liabilities of the said firm and collect all debts due the same.

S. W. BENNETT,
EDWARD J. POPE.

HAVING purchased Mr. Bennett's interest in the above house, we will continue the business at the same place, No. 23 Third street, under the firm name of Edward J. Pope & Co., where we will be pleased to see the patrons of the old firm.
au5 dtf EDWARD J. POPE & CO.

Law Partnership.

THE undersigned have formed a partnership in the practice of the law, and will attend to all business entrusted to them in any of the courts held in Louisville, in the Federal Court, and in the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. JOHN E. NEWMAN,
au6 dlm JOHN M. HARLAN.

Notice.

THE firm of J. B. Whitman and H. B. Wilson, real estate agents and stock brokers, having been dissolved by the death of J. B. Whitman, I will continue the business at our office, No. 142 Main street, bet. Fourth and Fifth, and would respectfully solicit the patronage of our friends and customers. I will also close up the partnership business of Whitman & Wilson.

H. B. WILSON,
Surviving partner of Whitman & Wilson, Agents.
jy29 dlm

HYATT'S PATENT

Sidewalk Lights,

Floor Lights,

Roof Lights.

FIRE PROOF,

WATER PROOF,

WEATHER PROOF,

BURGLAR PROOF,

—MADE BY—

Snead & Co.,

MARKET ST. ARCHITECTURAL FOUNDRY

And Iron Works,

Market Street, bet. Eighth and Ninth,
jy11 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

Ladies, Attention

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Fine Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Embroidered Infants' Waists,
Imported Corsets, with whalebone,
AT $1.
Embroidered Linen Edgings,
Long Infants' Robes,
AT $1 50.
Embroidered Linen Insertions,
Babies' Lace Caps,
AT COST PRICE.
Lace Collars in great variety,
Stamped Linen and Cotton Yokes,
Embroidered Corsets,
ONLY $2.
Tidies—the cheapest in market,
Best Imported Corset, with 12 whalebones,
ONLY $2.

JUST RECEIVED AT

CHARLES F. RAUCHFUSS'

CHEAP LACE STORE,

au16 d6 103½ FOURTH STREET.

E. W. KENNEDY, Late of Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh. L. P. KENNEDY, Of Alabama.

E. W. & L. P. KENNEDY

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

Commission Merchants

57 Main St., bet. Second & Third,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

au6 deodlm

C. CAMPBELL,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 68 THIRD STREET,

BETWEEN MAIN AND MARKET, is just receiving a new supply of Spring and Summer Goods.
ap29 deodtf

H. KNOEFEL. WM. J. ADAMS, Late with J. P. Morton & Co.

KNOEFEL & ADAMS,

Printers, Binders, and Blank Book Manufacturers,

76 W. Market St., bet. Second and Third,
my23 dlm LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. H. COLSTON. W. C. MOORE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

Chairs and Mattresses

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

WE sell the CHEAPEST GOODS in Louisville, being agents for large manufacturers.

COLSTON & MOORE,
78 Main Street,
jy1 deodlm Three doors above Third street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Oats Wanted.

10,000 BUSH prime oats wanted, for which we will pay the current market rates.
T. L. JEFFERSON & BROS.,
No. 1 Northwest corner Main and First streets.
au18 d6

Bagging for Sale.

WE have on hand, and for sale at lowest market rates, a complete stock of best brands of Kentucky bagging.
au12 d6 CORNWALL & BRO.

To Western Drovers and Traders.

THE undersigned have located in the city of Savannah, Ga., and opened a livery and sale stable, with ample stock lots attached, and propose to make the sale of mules and horses a specialty in their business. One of our firm having been engaged in this business in the States of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida for the past 30 years, the other for the last 10 years, we feel assured that we possess a trade and other advantages which an itinerant trader or stranger could not possibly expect. We therefore confidently invite owners of stock, traders, &c., intending to visit this market the ensuing fall and winter, to our facilities for the sale of the same. Will pay freight bills on any lots of stock that may be shipped us.

ALFRED WILSON, late of Augusta, Ga.
au4d3m M. A. DEHONEY, late of Scott co., Ky.

DECALCOMANIE!

THE art of painting on glass, china, porcelain, wood, &c., imported and for sale by

FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,
jy29 dlm 75 Fourth Street.

WALL PAPER.

A LARGE importation just received and for sale cheap. Samples sent free of charge to parties in the country.

FITCH, LINDSEY & REUTER,
jy29 d3m 75 Fourth Street.

Copper Whisky.

500 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from five to ten years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf bet. Second and Third.

HORSE-SHOEING.

HORSES sent to my shop will receive prompt attention from skillful workmen.
Shop on First street, between Jefferson and Market.
my15 dtf JOHN RUDD.

INSURANCE.

E. R. MOODY. M. B. FERRY. J. M. MOORE

E. R. MOODY & CO.,

AGENTS,

No. 137 West Main Street.

STATEMENT

ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INS. CO.,

Of Baltimore, Md.,

JUNE 30, 1868.

ASSETS.

	Par Val.	Market Val.
Real Estate	$40,000 00	$40,000 00
United States 5-20s	10,000 00	11,125 00
United States 10-40s	5,000 00	5,375 00
United States Consols	15,350 00	17,268 75
State of Maryland Stocks	10,000 00	10,000 00
State of Virginia Stocks	22,100 00	13,428 00
Northwestern R. R. Bonds	5,500 00	5,390 00
Baltimore City Stock	17,007 09	17,007 09
Bills Recievable, secured by undoubted collaterals	94,701 68	94,701 08
Cash	9,436 30	9,436 30
Total	$239,395 07	$225,531 82

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted and unpaid	$4,500 00
Dividends unpaid	26 30
	$4,526 30

Sworn and subscribed to by Thos. J. Flack, President, June 30, 1868, before W. W. Latimore, Commissioner of Kentucky.

No. 447—Original.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., July 1, 1868.

This is to certify that E. R. Moody & Co., as agents of the ASSOCIATED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY, of Baltimore, Maryland, at Louisville, Jefferson county, have filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said E. R. Moody & Co., as agents as aforesaid, are hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at their office, in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In testimony whereof, I have set my hand, the day and year above written.
[L. S.] D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

We are prepared to issue policies in the above company, at the usual rates, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

E. R. MOODY & CO.,

No. 137 West Main Street.

au1 deodtf

SOUTHERN BRANCH

—OF THE—

Globe Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

Of New York.

STATEMENT OF THE COMPANY

—TO—

The Auditor of the State of Kentucky,

January 1, 1868.

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in bank	$112,017 58
Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	224,750 00
Debts due the Company otherwise secured	21,800 00
Do for Premiums (deferred)	231,352 70
United States 6s, 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds	445,081 67
New York County Bonds	10,000 00
Brooklyn City Bonds	99,900 00
All other securities	25,382 05
	$1,171,193 56

LIABILITIES.

Dividends on Policies (due and not due)	$85,989 19
Losses in suspense awaiting proof	35,250 00
All other claims against the Company	25,000 00
	$146,239 49

See original on file at County Court Clerk's office of Jefferson county.

No. 490.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
FRANKFORT, KY., August 1, 1868.

This is to certify that Benjamin Bayless as agent of the Globe Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York at Louisville, Jefferson county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate agencies of foreign insurance companies," approved March 3, 1856, and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that the said company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by the said act, the said Benj. Bayless, as agent as aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Louisville, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned that, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said company has been reduced below $150,000.

In witness whereof, I have set my hand,
[L. S.] the day and year above written.
D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

OFFICE:

176 MAIN STREET,

Under the Merchants' Bank.

S. B. BUCKNER,
Manager of Southern Branch.
au3 dtf BENJAMIN BAYLESS, Agent.

BANKS.

THE MASONIC SAVINGS BANK,

No. 129 North Side of Main Street,

One Door Below Fourth Street

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WITH largely increased capital, is prepared to do a General Banking and Exchange Business, and purchases and sells United States Bonds.

By charter, this bank is authorized to receive money on deposit from MARRIED WOMEN and MINORS, and pay the same on their checks.

In the Savings Department it will receive money on deposit from $1 and upward, and pay interest on same.

HENRY WEHMHOFF, President.
JACOB KRIEGER, Senior Cashier. je18 dtf

PHYSICIANS.

Removal.

DR. E. P. YANDELL, Jr., has removed his office to the corner of Fourth and Green streets, McDowell Block, up stairs. Office hours, 12 to 1 o'clock. au6dlm

Medical Notice.

DR. D. J. O'REILLY having removed his residence and office to No. 221 West Walnut street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, will attend to office practice at all times when not otherwise professionally engaged.

Regular office hours from 7 to 9 o'clock A. M., and from 1 to 3 P. M. au6 dlm

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

101 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures all confidential diseases, poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also, treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young.

Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for the past twenty years, has had more experience in this "specialty" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of ten thousand cases in Louisville alone.

The various complicated and distressing diseases incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS, such as Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful or Difficult Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured.

Patients at a distance will be successfully treated by mail on receipt of a reasonable fee and statement of case. au1 dtf

100 Pianos and Organs!

From the factories of Chickering, Steinway, Gabler, S. D. & H. W. Smith, and others, for cash or monthly installments. D. P. FAULDS,
au1 dlm 70 Main st., bet. Second and Third.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this Column at the rate of $1 50 per line per month.

AINSLIE, COCHRAN & CO.—Louisville Foundry and Machine Shop, S. E. corner Main and Tenth streets.

DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.—Com. Merchants and U. S. Bonded Warehouse, 3 W. Main.

EBY B. B. & CO.—Planing Mill, 56 Preston st below Main.

GRIFFITH, BUNCE & CO.—Wholesale Grocers and Com. Merchants, No. 93 W. Main st.

HARLAN JOHN M.—Attorney at Law, Jefferson st., two doors east of Willard Hotel.

JAMES & CO. THOS., (successors to Fulls James & Co.,) dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

KING J. C.—Undertaker, southeast corner of Jefferson and Third sts.

LOUISVILLE MALT HOUSE, 21 and 23 Sixth st., bet. Main and river. STEIN & DOERN, Prop's.

LOUISVILLE CHEMICAL WORKS—C. LEWIS DIEHL, proprietor, No. 29 Fifth st.

LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

LITHGOW J. S. & CO.—Northwest corner of Main and Third streets, manufacturers of Stoves, Castings, Tin, Copper, and Sheet-iron Ware.

LONG & BRO.—Manufacturers of Rattan and Split-bottom Chairs, 174 and 176 E. Market st.

MERGELL C. S.—Architect. Office: Room No. 1, Merchants' Bank of Kentucky building, Main st., bet. Fifth and Sixth.

MOUNT W. J.—Manufacturer and Dealer in Saddlery, &c., 102 Jefferson st., Louisville, Ky.

MORTON JOHN P. & CO.—Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Book and Job Printers, 156 West Main street.

SHRADER R. A. & CO.—Wholesale and Retail Liquor Dealers, S. W. cor. Main and Brook sts

SACKSTEDER J. ED.—House, Sign, and Steamboat Painter, No. 95 Second st., east side bet. Market and Jefferson.

YOUNG JOHN P.—Saw Mill and Lumber Yard, all descriptions of Framing and Building Lumber, Laths, Slats, &c., 369 Fulton, above Campbell

LIGHTNING RODS.

HALL'S PATENT COPPER SCROLL,

—OR—

Cylindrical Lightning Rod

Patented 1859—Reissue granted March 3, 1868.

THE only lightning rod manufactured that is constructed on strict scientific principles. This rod is now erected upon over 140,000 buildings in the South, Southwest and West; upon some of the finest residences and business houses in the city of Louisville. Has given perfect protection to life and property in every instance, and, accordingly, entire satisfaction everywhere it has been introduced.

There is a rod being manufactured and sold in Louisville, called the "Combination Tube," which is an infringement of Hall's, and all persons manufacturing, selling, or using the same are liable for damages to owners of Hall's Patent.

We would call the attention of property owners, builders, and architects to our circulars, to be had at our office or of agents, containing certificates from some of the best men of science of this country, of its superiority as an electrical conductor over other rods, among which are the certificates of Profs. Eaton and Coleman, of Louisville.

H. W. DESHLER & CO.

Sole Agents for Southern States

OFFICE—228 WEST JEFFERSON ST.,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

AGENTS.

JAMES J. HUDNALL, Covington, Ky., Agent for 6th Congressional District.
KELLY & HUNT, Lexington, Ky., 7th and 8th Congressional Districts.
H. O. McCLURE, Ashland, Ky., 9th Congressional District.
J. F. JETT, Lagrange, Ky., counties of Oldham and Shelby.
WM. SAMS, Carrollton, Ky., Trimble, Henry, Carroll, Owen and Gallatin.
F. M. SPEED & CO., Louisville, Ky., 2d Congressional District.
GEO. P. WILCOX, Nashville, Tenn., General Agent for State of Tennessee. jy31 dtf

DENTISTRY.

ROSE PEARL.

BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

A NEW and beautiful material, possessing many advantages over any other base in use. Specimens may be seen at Dr. BEDFORD'S office, No. 30 Jefferson street, between First and Second, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas. jy22 d3m

DR. T. A. GREGORY,

DENTIST, extracts teeth without pain, and does all kinds of dental work at as low prices as any dentist in the city. Call and see specimen of work. All work warranted. Office on the corner of Preston and Market, Louisville, Ky. my16 d3m

J. F. CANINE,

DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth No. 179 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville, Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 dtf

SUMMER RESORTS.

NOTICE.

French Lick and West Baden Hack Line

WILL run from Orleans to the Springs morning and evening, making the proper railroad connections. Will dine at the Albert House, in Paoli, and will be taken to either French Lick or West Baden, as the passengers may choose. The accommodating proprietors will spare no pains to make their patrons comfortable by good hack and hotel accommodations. DAVID FRANCISCO,
SAMUEL EARLY,
jy1 dtf Proprietors.

Grayson Springs,

GRAYSON COUNTY, KY.

THIS watering place will be opened and ready on the 1st of June to entertain visitors in search of health, and also families and others, desiring a pleasant retreat from the city and country, and from the Southern climate during the summer months.

The proprietor pledges himself to make his entertainment equal to any watering place in the country, adding, that Grayson waters are more curative than any in the country, either in Kentucky or elsewhere, for which he refers to Drs. L. P. Yandell Senior and Junior, D. W. Yandell, Dr. John Clark, and John Terry, and many citizens of Louisville, and Messrs. John Phelps & Co., New Orleans, and R. C. Wintersmith and G. N. Robinson, Memphis.

Visitors will be furnished conveyance at the Showers House, Elizabethtown, Ky.

BOARDING.

Boarding, per day	$3 50
Boarding, per week	15 00
Boarding, per month	45 00
Children under 12 years and servants	half price.

Liberal arrangements made with parties remaining the season.

Horses, per day	75
Horses, with buggy	1 00

my21 dtf M. P. CLARKSON.

Charleston Hotel,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the traveling public he has taken charge of the above well-known first-class hotel, and refurnished and refitted it in all its departments.

The celebrated artesian water baths, hot, cold and shower, at all hours.

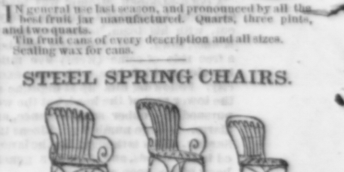
Coaches run to and from all railroads and steamers, with attentive porters. The patronage of the traveling public is respectfully solicited.

my22 dtf P. HORBACH, Agent, Proprietor.

FRUIT CANS, &c.

J. S. LITHGOW & CO.,

Nos. 85 & 87 Main St.,



SPENCER PATENT ROCHESTER N.Y.
C. F. SPENCER PATENT ROCHESTER N.Y.

SPENCER'S

Self-Sealing

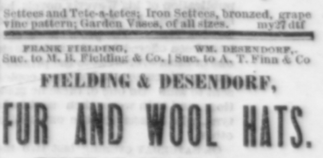
GLASS

FRUIT JARS

IN general use last season, and pronounced by all the best fruit jar manufactured. Quarts, three pints, and two quarts.

Tin fruit cans of every description and all sizes. Sealing wax for cans.

STEEL SPRING CHAIRS.



Settees and Tete-a-tetes; Iron Settees, bronzed, grape vine pattern; Garden Vases, of all sizes. my27 dtf

FRANK FIELDING, Suc. to M. B. Fielding & Co. | WM. DESENDORF, Suc. to A. T. Finn & Co

FIELDING & DESENDORF,

FUR AND WOOL HATS.

BY THE CASE ONLY.

SALESROOM, 27 MERCER ST., NEW YORK.
Factory, Newark, N. J oc31 dtf

D. G. VENABLE,

REAL ESTATE AGENT

Office in National Hotel Building, No. 10,

Up-stairs, Main street, near Fourth.

References—Hon. R. K. White and T. L. Jefferson, Messrs. Patrick Joyes, E. L. Warren, Wm. Wiard, Jno. B. Taggard, James W. Batchelor, Cashier Planters' National Bank, Louisville, Ky., and Gen. John M. Harlan. jy3 dtf

A. C. McNEILL, Huntingdon, Tenn. M. H. WRIGHT, Louisville, Ky
H. V. SANDERS, late of Sanders & Johnson.

McNEILL, WRIGHT & SANDERS,

COTTON FACTORS

—AND—

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

No. 115 Main St., bet. Third & Fourth,

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

☞ Liberal advances made on consignments.
au3 dtf

The Fine Race Horse

DONERAIL.

(By Lexington dam Crisis, by Imp. Margrave.)

WILL make this season (1868) at Woodlawn Race Course, at $25. For particulars see bills.
H. W. FARRIS

ATTENTION, BOILER MAKERS AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS.

HAVING recently been appointed agents for HILLMAN BROTHERS & SONS, we are now prepared to fill all orders for their justly celebrated

TENNESSEE BOILER IRON,
BOILER HEADS,
BOILER RIVETS,
CHARCOAL & BLOOM SHEET, of all numbers
BRIDGEFORD & CO.,
1y17 dtjan1 Sixth st., bet. Main and River.

WANTED.

WANTED—INFORMATION—Of Mr. Geo. Griffith, of Village Green, Pennsylvania. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received at this office. d1*

WANTED—4 salesmen, 3 traveling agents, 1 canvasser, 1 corresponding clerk, 10 canvassers, 15 farm hands, 2 men at light work, 7 partners with $100 to $8,000; also situations for porters, drivers, mechanics, &c. Apply to KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. d1*

WANTED—COW TAILS—Notice to Tanners—Inquire of JOHN W. NORRIS, No. 182 West Main street. au20 d3

WANTED—DWELLING HOUSE—From the middle of September or 1st of October, by a careful tenant, a modern-style dwelling house. It must contain from 8 to 11 rooms, besides bath-room and modern conveniences, and for such a good rent will be paid. Address immediately V. A. R., 263 West Main street. au20 d12

WANTED—TEACHER—An experienced teacher to give lessons in Latin and mathematics one or two hours every day, in a school in the city. The best of references required. Address "SCHOOL," Drawer 82, Louisville P. O. au19 d6

WANTED—AGENTS AND SALESMEN—In all parts of this State, also in Indiana, Illinois, and Tennessee, for Moody's Magic Solder, the most wonderful discovery of the age. County rights to manufacture for sale. Sold wholesale and retail by BROADWELL & CO., Manufacturers, 104½ Fifth street, cor. Court Place. Sample sent free on receipt of 30 cents. au19 d4

$150—Wanted, man with $150 capital can secure a half interest in a light cash-paying manufacturing business. A rare chance. Apply immediately. Kentucky Employment Agency, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets. d18 d3*

WANTED—TO BORROW—$3,000 on real estate, for one year. Apply at this office. au18 d6

WANTED—A SITUATION—By a lady, as teacher. A family school in the country preferred. Address "Teacher," Louisville, Ky. au18 d3*

WANTED—A PARTNER—With a cash capital of $1,800, to increase a business already established that pays a large per cent; business light and honorable. Address, with name, and where an interview can be had, S. E. S., Louisville, Ky., for two weeks. au14 d12

WANTED—AGENTS—Local and Traveling, in a light, honorable and profitable business. Address ADAMS & CO., Clarksville, Tenn. au5 d12&w2*

WANTED—SITUATION—By an experienced bookkeeper and salesman, with ten years experience with the wholesale trade of Louisville, who is not afraid of work; salary no object to get located in a good house; can influence a good trade; will work for small wages; best of references given. Address B. S., Courier office. au14 d6*

WANTED—AGENTS—1—For Dr. Geo. H. Dodd's "New American Horse and Cattle Doctor," a most valuable work to all dealers in or owners of stock. 2—Dr. John James' "American Household Book of Medicine; or, Every One's Guide in Sickness." This great work indulges in no isms or new fangled notions, but teaches how to prevent and cure disease in a scientific but popular manner. For territory apply to R. W. CARROLL & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, O. au15 deod3&w1

WANTED—A graduate of the University of Virginia, with a large experience as a teacher, wishes to establish an academy. The highest references furnished in Virginia and Tennessee. Address, at once, A. B., Clarksville, Tenn. jy28 d2aw12*

WANTED—150 QUARRYMEN AND SCABBLERS—At the Grafton Stone Quarries, Grafton, Ill. Steady employment and good wages given. Large and commodious boarding-houses, belonging to the company, are located near the quarries. Address SILAS FARRINGTON, Grafton, Ill., or L. W. B. WRIGHT, 614 Commercial alley, St. Louis, Mo. au13 d15*

WANTED—Persons having personal property to sell at private sale will find a purchaser by addressing J. LAWRENCE, Louisville, Ky. au7 d12

WANTED—500 GIRLS—Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. Families here obtain first-class servants. All good, respectable girls looking for homes should call here. Cooks, washers and ironers, nurses, &c. MILLER & CO. jy16 dtf

WANTED—A MARBLE CUTTER—Apply at this office. jy29 dtf

WANTED—PARTNER—With a cash capital of $7,000 to $10,000, to take half interest in a well established flouring and woolen mill. For further particulars address J. M. B. & BRO., this office. jy11 d3m

WANTED—Persons in the city or country wanting help or laborers of any kind, old or young, male or female, white or black, can be accommodated on short notice by applying at the LOUISVILLE EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 101 Fifth street. Persons in want of employment, whether as clerks, salesmen, laborers, servants, or in any other capacity, can find homes and good wages by applying at the same place. jy2 dtf McNAIR & CO.

WANTED—SITUATION—By a young lady who has a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine, and is entirely competent to do first-class work on it. Would accept an engagement either in a private family or cloak establishment. Best of references. Address Miss G. C., care Courier office. je11 dtf

FOR SALE--CITY.

FOR SALE—A SMALL FOUNDRY—In complete running order, on Seventeenth street and Portland avenue. For particulars, apply to OSBORNE & McATEER, 137 Jefferson street, or on the premises. au20 d6

FOR SALE—BUGGY—A light shifting-top and open buggy; but little used. Also second hand spring wagon for sale low, at W. F. SPYBEY'S carriage factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh. au18 d3

FOR SALE—SALOON—The undersigned offers his saloon, situate No. 51 Market street, between Second and Third, with fixtures, lease, stock of liquors, license, bowling alleys, and everything pertaining to the saloon for sale on reasonable terms. If not privately sold by Monday, Aug. 24, it will be positively disposed of on that day at 10 A. M., on the premises, at public sale. FRED. BESER, Beck's Saloon. au16 d1d

FOR SALE—PATENT—A valuable patent, upon which $20,000 or $30,000 can be realized in a short time, there being no competition in the article patented. Address PATENTEE, Louisville, Ky., for four days, or call and see model at Louisville Hotel, WEDNESDAY, 19th inst. au19 d4*

FOR SALE—GROUND—4,000 feet of ground on Adams and adjoining streets; also 700 feet on Campbell street. Sold in amounts to suit purchasers. Terms liberal. Apply to E. MITCHELL, 157 Main street. au15 d6

FOR SALE—COTTAGE—A centrally located brick cottage on leased ground, containing four rooms, kitchen, cellar, gas, etc. Lease 20 years to run; cheap ground rent. Will be sold on 6 or 8 years time in monthly payments, with small advance payment. For further information address F. H. C., Louisville P. O. au13 tf

FOR SALE—TOOLS—A complete set of copper and sheet iron tools. Apply or address R. A., Courier office. au13 d12*

FOR SALE—DEXTER—The bar-room known as the Dexter, on the corner of Clay and Green sts., will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, August 22, at 8 o'clock P. M. This is one of the best stands above Preston street, and those wishing to engage in this kind of business would do well to attend. Sale positive. J. B. WILLIAMSON, C. J. C. au15 dts

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND LEASE of a store on Market street, above Second. Inquire at the Courier office. au12 dtf

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE ROCKAWAY—At WILLIAMS & STEDMAN'S Stable, No. 104 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. au9 dtf

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES, &c., OF A LARGE RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—in the best business part of this city. Store and saloon fixtures are in splendid order; bake oven and utensils nearly new. Terms moderate. An enterprising man with some capital will find this a good chance to enter a nice, well established and prospering business. Inquire at this office. au7 dtf

FOR SALE—CHEAP—One frame house of six rooms, on Green street, bet. Tenth and Eleventh. One new cottage of four rooms, on Broadway, bet. Fourteenth and Fifteenth. Inquire at S. ROTHCHILD'S banking office, No. 74 Main st. au6 dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK—27 shares Taylorsville Turnpike Stock. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy26 dtf

FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE—In Germantown, one two-story brick house, containing bar-room and five rooms, with kitchen, cellar, stable and ten-pin alleys, all in good repair. Lot 95 feet front by 150 feet deep, to an alley. This is good property, and will be sold cheap. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. This property is situated on the corner of Logan and Cane streets. jy24 dtf

FOR SALE—OLD TYPE—We have for sale, at a low price, 4,000 lbs. of old Type, to which the attention of Foundrymen and Machinists is directed. Apply at the Courier office. jy14 dtf

FOR SALE—One of the best cottages in Portland, situated on Third street, between Grove and Ferry streets, lot 165 feet by 200 deep; has fine garden, fruit, &c. To be sold at a bargain. Has a cistern of 200 barrels. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson, bet. Fourth and Fifth. je19 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Walnut street, between Eleventh and Twelfth; lot 30 feet front by 165 feet deep to alley; house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, stable, good cistern and gas all through the house; has fine fruit trees and grape vines. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

FOR SALE—LOT—One lot, 30 feet wide by 145 feet deep, situated on west side of the alley, bet. Harney and Duncan—Twentieth and Twenty-first streets. For particulars, inquire of MARKS & CO., 69 Third street. je16 dtf

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—Broadway, bet. First and Second streets, No. 17. House contains ten rooms, kitchen, cellar, cistern, stable, carriage and coal house. Lot 80x210 feet to a large alley. Terms easy—ten years' credit if desired. Apply to W. B. HOKE, office of English & Hoke. my17 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT—1 two-story frame house and lot on Walnut street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, south side. House contains 6 rooms and kitchen, coal house and stable, cellar, cistern, and all in good repair. Lot 30 feet front by 161 deep to 20-foot alley. For particulars inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—100 acres of fine land in Indiana, in Clark county, 6½ miles from Jeffersonville, Ind—finest land in the State. Inquire of W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street. my22 dtf

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOTS—Some desirable lots in Portland, Ky.; also houses and lots in Portland. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, bet. Fourth and Fifth. my13 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STOLEN—MARES—$100 Reward—Taken from my stable on Tuesday night, 28th inst., a gray mare, 6 years old; red mark on left flank. Also, a dark bay mare, short tail, with white mark at root of tail; about 8 years old. $50 reward will be paid for the return of the mares and $50 for the detection of the thieves. H. C. MIDDLETON, Oakland Station, Warren county, Ky. jy30 dtf

BOARDING.

WANTED—BOARD—By a single gentleman, in a private family, who take but few if any boarders. Boarding-house keepers will please not answer this. Unexceptionable references given. Address P. O. Box 500. au19 d2*

BOARDING—A pleasant front room, furnished, with small room and closet attached, for gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 105 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth, north side. au13 deod6

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 109 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. jy9 deodtf

LOST.

LOST—SPECTACLES—$5 reward—A pair of gold spectacles, with mahogany case. The above reward will be paid for their return to me. T. F. EVANS, Crystal Palace. au18 d3

LOST—CERTIFICATE—For one share of stock in Louisville and Frankfort railroad to Bullock & Kearney, 1 to James Speed, Executor, and fractional certificates for $6 each, and one fractional certificate to H. H. Hughes for $2 50. These are all indorsed to James Speed. Any one finding them will please return them to me. JAMES SPEED, Fifth, between Walnut and Chestnut. au18 d3*

PUBLIC SALES.

Castleton at Public Sale.

I WILL, on the 6th day of October next, offer for sale my place Castleton, with about 552 acres of land attached, 5½ miles from Lexington, Ky., on the Newtown turnpike. The house and improvements comprise every elegance and convenience. The land is of the finest quality, more than ½ wood land, besides a number of bluegrass lots. The gardens and orchards are filled with the choicest fruits and flowers, a large grapery of foreign vines. Farm buildings of every description of the best character. The land is capable of being advantageously divided, fronting on two roads. This place is well known as perhaps the finest and most elegant in Kentucky.

At the same time I will sell my stock of fine horses, mules, cattle, thoroughbred cows and sheep, machines, farming utensils and crop.

Terms made known on day of sale.

For further information address FRANK WATERS, Attorney-at-law, Lexington, Ky.

jy21 dTu&Thtd E. HIGGINS.

ASTROLOGY!

MADAME STARCK has removed from Market st. to No. 497 Walnut, above Thirteenth street, north side. au2 d1m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—DWELLING—No. 283 Broadway, north side, between Hancock and Clay; contains 8 rooms, with large attic; gas and water on the premises. Apply to JOHN B. BANGS, 156 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. au20 d6*

FOR RENT OR LEASE—HOUSE—The large and convenient house on corner Third and Green streets, containing fifteen rooms and admirably fitted for a boarding-house. Apply to WARFIELD, WEST & CO., No. 98 Jefferson street. au19 d5

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A fine brick house of 10 rooms, with gas and water throughout, on Fifth street, between Green and Walnut. Apply to W. FR. KLESSENDORFF, Agent. Office, No. 7 Hamilton Building, corner Sixth and Main streets. au18 dtf

FOR RENT—FURNISHED DWELLING HOUSE—No. 224 First street, near Walnut; six rooms, bath-room, servants' rooms, kitchen, and carriage-house. Call on the premises, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M. au19 dtf

FOR RENT—A CIGAR STAND—In a first-class saloon, located in the most central part of the city, where an enterprising man can establish an excellent business and derive a handsome income. Address "T. E.," at this office. au18 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—Two-story brick house, on the west side of Eighth street (No. 340), between Broadway and York. Possession given immediately. Apply for terms, &c., at adjoining house, No. 346 Eighth street. au15 d6*

FOR RENT—TWO STORES WITH DWELLINGS—On Preston street, between Green and Walnut. Apply to Dr. I. H. KELLAR, office No. 183½ Preston street. au15 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS. au9 dtf HEGAN BROS.

FOR RENT—A storeroom on Market, between Brook and Floyd.

A storehouse and dwelling on Main st. near Shelby.

A storehouse and dwelling on Jefferson, between First and Brook.

A storehouse and dwelling on Green, bet. Floyd and Preston.

Three storehouses and dwellings on Floyd, south of Green.

Apply to J. C. JOHNSTON, office McDowell's block, corner Fourth and Green. aug1 d1m

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE—A desirable residence, just thoroughly painted and newly papered, with twelve rooms, water, gas, a large yard, stable, carriage, coal-house, and servants' room above, will be rented or leased for a term of years to a responsible tenant. Apply on the premises, No. 80 south side of Broadway, between Brook and Floyd. jy7 dtf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two elegant rooms, or parlors, on the second floor in Weisiger Block, suitable for offices. Terms reasonable. Apply at the office WEISIGER HALL, between 8 and 10 o'clock. aug1 dtf

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A first-rate house containing 11 rooms, situated on the east of First, between Green and Walnut. Apply to J. G. WILSON, 198 West Jefferson street. jy16 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—FARM—A rare chance is offered to real estate speculators, or any in or wanting to go in the gardening business, of 44 acres of fine rich land and only half mile south from the city limits, and lying between Third and Seventh streets, and adjoining John and Henry Churchill on the east and west, and Jas. Thornberry and Presley Beeler on the north and south sides. This is a rare chance, as the farm is well improved, having all kinds of fruits, berries, &c., &c. Also a good frame-house containing 4 rooms and kitchen, barn, dairy and smoke-house, and all necessary out-buildings. If all is not wanted I will sell 5, 10, 22 or 44 acres. It lays beautifully, and the longest lines are east and west, and in a very few years must be in the city. I am going to sell and mean just what I say, and I do not intend to ask any big prices. Call on me and I will take pleasure in showing you the ground and stating terms, which are very easy. Can be found at Jarvis & Brother's, Broadway, between Fifth and Center streets. BOLIVER HURST. au20 d6

FOR SALE—DISTILLERY—Having bought the distillery heretofore conducted by Messrs. Lewis & Co., in Meade county, Ky., I offer my former distillery in the same county, known as "Crystal Springs Distillery," for sale, together with all the apparatus, machinery, buildings, &c. This is one of the best distilleries in the State, and offers a good opportunity for any one wishing to engage in the business. For further particulars inquire of HENRY THIERMAN, Jr., Market street, between Sixth and Seventh. au19 dtf

FOR SALE—MULES—100 head premium mules, the best in the State; 4 to 6 years old, 15 to 16½ hands high; heavy draught stock. J. P. HUDSON, 5 miles from Louisville, on Bardstown pike. au19 d1m

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM—Nine miles east of Owensboro, Daviess county, Ky., containing 340 acres, all fenced; 225 cleared, with a new and elegant residence, costing near $15,000; another building suitable, with a few repairs, for an ordinary sized family; barns for curing 35,000 pounds of tobacco, and other necessary out-buildings; a carefully and judiciously selected orchard of 1,500 fruit trees, just beginning to bear profitably, 600 of which are Hughes' crab and Harrison's cider; a large cistern and good never-failing well; also, a cluster of eight chalybeate springs, the water of which has decided medicinal virtues, being an excellent tonic, and especially beneficial in dyspepsia, ordinary or chronic diarrhea, summer complaints of children, and the various forms of debility. With a small additional expense, could be made a most desirable and popular summer resort. For beauty of location, health, fertility of soil, and desirable surroundings, unsurpassed in this portion of the State. Also, two small farms, of 104 and 134 acres, near by, with cleared land and moderate improvements, for sale. For further particulars, address T. H. POINTER, or the undersigned, at Owensboro, Ky., or call and examine the premises. H. E. McKAY. au15 d10Sat&Th

FOR SALE—FARM—The undersigned offers for sale a very desirable farm, consisting of 147 acres, situated within one mile of Trenton, Ky., immediately on the E., H. and N. railroad, with a depot located at Trenton. Said farm consists of 34 acres of timber, the rest (113 acres) well set in clover, timothy and blue grass, surrounded and divided by a splendid fence. Improvements—comfortable house with two rooms and passage of 12 feet, stable for four horses, meat house, and a fine well convenient to the house. Said farm joins the old Dickinson farm, James McElwain and J. C. Dickinson, in a healthy locality, and is one of the most desirable locations in Southern Kentucky. Any one wishing to buy such a farm can call on the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing it. LEWIS W. GARTH. my21 deodtf

FOR SALE—UNION COUNTY FARM—I offer for sale my farm, in Union county, Ky. It contains 213 acres; about 150 acres cleared and in a good state of cultivation. There are good houses, barns, &c. This farm lies within 1½ miles of St. Vincent's Academy, 8 miles from Uniontown, and 6 miles from Morganfield, the county seat. Liberal terms will be given a purchaser. For further information, apply to JOHN PAYNE, Sr., of Union county, or to myself, in Taylorsville, Ky. T. B. MILLS. jy16 deod&wcow6m

FOR SALE—FARM—Containing 140 acres, situated near New Haven, Ky.; has about 40 acres good farming land, good log house with 4 rooms, stable, &c., with good water; also 4,000 fruit trees of all kinds. If not sold will lease, but prefer selling. Have about 400 bush peaches and about 1 acre of excellent grapes for which I want a purchaser immediately. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, No. 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. jy29 dtf

FOR SALE—MULES—120 head of good two-year old mules. Will sell in lots to suit. RICHARD WATERS, Goshen Postoffice, Oldham county, Ky. jy8 dtf

FOR SALE—FARM—For sale or exchange for city property, a farm in Clark county, Indiana, in the edge of Charleston. The farm contains one hundred acres, all under fence, and eighty acres cleared and in cultivation, and twenty acres in good timber. About eight hundred good bearing fruit trees of fine peaches, apples, &c. Strawberries, raspberries, and other small fruit. Six hundred grape-vines, all bearing. Good spring of pure water. A fine two-story brick house, containing seven rooms, kitchen, hall and porches. Good cellar, cistern, and outhouses. Good barn forty feet square. Good school and church within sight. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. je3 dtf

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE—W. H. Lawrence has for sale the following lands, &c.:

Three fine farms in Indiana.
Ten farms in Kentucky.
Five farms in Missouri.
Ten farms in Kansas.
Five farms in Ohio.

Also the plantation of General G. J. Pillow, four miles from Columbia, Tenn., the finest property in the State of Tennessee. Houses and lots for sale in all parts of the city and Jefferson county. Call and examine. I will show all the city and county property I have for sale free of charge. I or my assistants will take all pains to explain and show the property I have for sale or rent. Please call and see me at 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

jy2 W. H. LAWRENCE.

FOR SALE—LAND—160 acres bottom land, five miles below Hickman, Ky.; for sale low; land very rich. Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my15 dtf

FOR SALE—LANDS—In Mississippi, near Natchez.
Lands in Missouri.
Lands in Indiana.
Lands in Ohio.
Apply to W. H. LAWRENCE,
my15 dtf 159 Jefferson st., bet. Fourth and Fifth.

FOR SALE—FARM—Of 120 acres, situated one mile back of Hickman, Ky.; upon the place is one two-story log-house of 6 rooms, out-houses, except stabling; good orchard; very desirable for a nursery farm; will sell at one-third cash and balance on 6 and 12 months, or will exchange for city property. There are about 80 acres cleared. For particulars apply to W. H. LAWRENCE, 159 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. my5 dtf

Capital Hotel for Sale!

DESIROUS of changing our location and business, we will offer this desirable hotel property for sale for one month. It is useless for us to give a description of this magnificent building—everybody in the State knows the house, its capacity, reputation, &c. Any one wishing to purchase will call on us at Frankfort, Ky., and we will take great pleasure in showing them through the house; it is thoroughly furnished from basement to attic. Call on us and see for yourself. Improved city property will be taken in exchange in part for Hotel property. GRAY & SAFFELL, Prop'rs. au16 deod1m

CANDIDATES.

FOR CONGRESS.

WE are authorized to announce W. N. SWEENEY, Esq., as a candidate for Congress in the Second District. jy25 d&wte

LAWYERS.

JOHN W. GORE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
HODGENVILLE, KY.

COLLECTIONS promptly attended to in Larue, Hardin, Hart, Green, and Marion counties. References—Carter & Bro., Louisville; Henry Buler, Silvester Johnson, New Haven; Hon. Wm. Johnson, Bardstown; Sam Wilson, Hodgenville. au15 d3*

JOHN E. HALSELL. WM. LEROY DULANEY.

HALSELL & DULANEY,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW
BOWLING GREEN, KY.
mh25 deod6m

J. H. STEELE,
House and Steamboat Roofer,
95 Second Street, Louisville, Ky.

All kinds of metal roof repaired, painted and warranted not to leak. The best of felt roofing put on. ap2 dtf

CANNEL COAL.

WE have just received per towboat Sam. Parker, a supply of the Hunnewell, Ky., Cannel Coal, superior to any coal in the market for cooking and parlor use. Also, the Peacock, Pomeroy, and Pittsburg Coal, for sale at the lowest market rates.

OLMSTEAD & O'CONNOR,
Offices—96 Third street, bet. Market and Jefferson, and southwest cor. Brook and Market. je30 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.

HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. no8 dtf

W. N. BROWN,
Real Estate Agent and Collector,
No. 77 Sixth st., opp. Adams Express Office,
AND DEALER IN
Pittsburg and Other Coal!
For sale at the lowest market prices. au2 d1m

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 172 FOURTH STREET, opposite Central Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Pen Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.

STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER.
ael

Carriages! Carriages!

WISHING to close out my entire stock of carriages with a view of changing my business, I can offer great inducements to persons wishing to purchase my stock, comprising buggies of various styles, top and no top, barouches, rockaways, &c. Call soon if you wish bargains. I. F. STONE, Main street, opposite new Galt House. je9 deodtf

AUCTION SALES.

TO-DAY.

BY MOORE & MALLET,
No. 81 Fifth street.
REGULAR SALE!
On This Thursday Morning, Aug. 20,
AT 10 O'CLOCK,
AT AUCTION.

WE will continue the sale of millinery goods, notions, clothing, &c. Also, sale of furniture, carpets, mattresses, silver-plated ware, books, hops, glassware, &c. No limited goods put up. Sale positive and without reserve for cash.

au20 MOORE & MALLET, Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE.
No. 127 N. W. cor. Main and Fourth streets.

One Large Ice Chest, lot of Window Sash, and a General Variety of Household Goods, Bedsteads, Mattresses, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Feathers, Chairs, Wardrobes, Washstands, Bookcases, Writing Desks, Bed and Smoking Lounges, Oil Paintings, Lot of Choice Books, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY MORNING, August 20, at 9½ o'clock. Terms cash.

au20 S. T. MOORE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES
BY THOMAS ANDERSON & CO.

THURSDAY, August 20, at 9½ A. M., staple and fancy dry goods, notions, clothing, hats, &c. Also an invoice of gold and silver watches and jewelry—fine goods.

Terms cash. THOS. ANDERSON & CO.,
au16 Auctioneers.

FUTURE SALES.

Closing Out Sale.

BY LAPP & BENSINGER.
$5,000 WORTH OF FURNITURE.—AT AUCTION.
Attention, Housekeepers and Furniture Dealers!

WILL be sold, at the store of Lapp & Bensinger, No. 49 Market street, between Second and Third, FRIDAY MORNING, August 21, at 10 o'clock, and continuing from day to day until all is sold, the entire stock of fine and common furniture, consisting in part of super mahogany bedroom sets, super imitation rosewood bedroom sets, super walnut bedroom sets; parlor furniture in great variety; walnut, imitation rosewood, mahogany and cherry wardrobes, full and quarter marble-top bureaus, and, in fact, everything usually found in a well regulated furniture store. Also, several super French China dinner and tea sets, one furniture wagon and two No. 1 horses.

Terms cash. (au20 dtf) WHARTON & CO.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.
Two Brick Dwellings on Roselane St.,
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES,

SATURDAY, August 22, 1868, at 5 o'clock P. M., that desirable double brick dwelling, Nos. 69 and 71 Roselane street, between Jackson and Hancock. Each house contains 6 rooms, good cellar, cistern, coal houses, and stables on the lot, all in complete order. Lot to each house, 26½ by 97 to an alley.

Term on day of sale.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
au19 Auctioneers.

BY ANTON KUTZLEB.
Vineyard, Frame Cottage, Large Stock of Wines, Liquors, &c., and 5 Milch Cows,
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock, I will sell at public auction, on the premises, a two-story frame house, on leased ground, known as the Vineyard Saloon, No. 127 Washington street, bet. Floyd and Preston, containing seven rooms, two large stone cellars, and two large cisterns. The lot has 50 feet front and is two hundred feet deep. There are planted on the lot about 500 excellent and bearing Isabella and Catawba grape vines. I will also sell a large stock of wines, liquors, &c., and five good milch cows. The lease on the ground has yet 6½ years to run, with the privilege of 10 years more. Sale positive and peremptory. Terms liberal, and will be made known at sale.

ANTON KUTZLEB,
au20 Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer.

BY ANTON KUTZLEB.
Four Valuable Building Lots, a New Frame Cottage and Leasehold of Five Valuable Lots.
AT AUCTION.

ON MONDAY EVENING, August 24, 1868, at 5 o'clock, I will sell, on the premises, at public auction, three desirable building lots, each 25½ feet front and 165 feet deep, to a 15-foot alley, situated on Caldwell, between Preston and Jackson; also, on the south west corner of Brook and Breckinridge streets, a valuable building lot of 50 feet front by 165 feet deep, to a 20-foot alley, also, a new double frame cottage, on 14 years leased ground, containing 4 rooms, coal house, &c., on Caldwell street, between Preston and Jackson. I will also offer and grant to the highest bidder, the leasehold, for a term of fourteen years, on the following vacant lots: 5 lots, each of 25½ feet front by 165 feet deep, to a 15-foot alley, on Kentucky street, between Preston and Jackson, and 2 lots on Preston street, between Caldwell and Kentucky, each of 25½ feet front by 165 feet deep.

Sale positive and peremptory.

Terms very liberal, and will be made known at sale.

ANTON KUTZLEB,
au18 d5 • Real Estate Agent and Auctioneer.

Auction Notice

THERE WILL BE AN AUCTION SALE OF
HORSES, MULES,
Second-hand Buggies!
Spring Wagons and Harness,
COMMENCING ON
SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, '68,
And continuing daily thereafter, at the new sale stable of B. W. JENKINS & CO.,
jy29 d1m Corner Fifth and Green streets.

J. A. WHARTON. N. H. CLARK.

J. A. WHARTON & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
Auction Rooms, 71 Fourth Street,
In National Hotel Building, bet. Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

BY permission we refer to S. G. Henry, McFerran, Armstrong & Co., T. L. Jefferson, Tapp, Kennedy & Walsh, J. D. Guthrie, Hall & Long, H. E. Buckner, Wm. E. Hughes, Trabue, Davis & Co., F. C. Welman, J. L. Smyser, Wheeler & Little, John Simms & Co., D. P. Faulds, John S. Hubbard, and others. jy12 d3m

RAILROADS.

Louisville and Nashville RAILROAD.

OFFICE OF GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,
LOUISVILLE, August 19, 1868.

ON and after SATURDAY, August 22, the Richmond Branch Railroad will be open for business to Hyattsville Station, 3½ miles beyond Lancaster.

Freight and passenger trains will run daily, except Sundays, to and from that point.

au20 d5 ALBERT FINK, Gen'l Supt.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE —AND— MEMPHIS & LOUISVILLE RAILROAD LINE.

ON and after JULY 5th, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville	6:55 A. M.	6:50 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	5:30 P. M.	4:40 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	3:45 A. M.	11:10 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	3:15 A. M.	2:30 P. M.

The 6:30 P. M. train connects at Humboldt and Memphis for all points South.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 8:00 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 8:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:30 p. m. train, running through to Nashville, Memphis and New Orleans without change.

Knoxville Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville and Crab Orchard, connecting by stage to all important points in southeastern Kentucky.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield and Bloomfield.

The 6:30 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily; the 8:30 A. M. train daily, except Sundays.

Bardstown and Knoxville branch trains run daily, except Sunday.

ALBERT FINK,
jy6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	6:00 A. M., daily.
2:15 P. M., daily.	7:15 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
5:45 P. M., daily exc't Sun.*	4:00 P. M., "
9:30 P. M., daily exc't Saturday and Sunday.	1:10 A. M., daily ex. Monday

*On Sunday, train leaves at 7:15 P. M.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.

HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
JAMES FERRIER,
General Ticket Agent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Jan. 1, 1868. jy4

Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington RAILROAD.

ON AND AFTER APRIL 20, 1868, trains will run as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6 A. M., 2:30 P. M., and at 5:30 P. M.

Arrive at 8:30 A. M., 10:25 A. M., and 7 P. M.

The 6 and 2:30 trains connect at Christiansburg for Shelbyville. Fare through $2 25.

oc5 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Sup.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,

On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.

M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gange Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.

We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.

mh30 dtf M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

W. L. MURPHY & CO.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Pittsburg and Other Coal,
For Parlor, Cooking and Steam Use.
Office, East Side of Third St., near Main.
no2 dtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

ISAAC CROMIE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Best Pittsburg and Youghiogheny
COAL.

ORDERS promptly filled at the lowest market rates and of the best quality of coal.

Principal office north side Market, near Third st. Branch offices, Fifth street, at J. P. Cromie's depot, and corner Thirteenth and Main streets. Yards at river, foot of Preston street. de11 eodtf

DAILY COURIER.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1868.

LOCAL ODDS AND ENDS.

☞ The Transfer Company has just turned out a splendid new band wagon.

☞ The war on the canine tribe has about subsided, and muzzles are being dropped.

☞ Dan. Wise was yesterday arrested and committed to jail for obtaining property under false pretenses.

☞ There were upwards of twenty cases of drunkenness and disorderly conduct presented in the City Court yesterday.

☞ Negro robberies are getting to be of such frequent occurrence in New Albany that the Ledger calls for the enforcement of the vagrant act against the black rascals.

☞ Extensive preparations are being made for the State Fair, which opens at this place on the 8th of September.

☞ Sulphur is said to be a preventive of the cattle disease now raging in this region of country.

☞ The booths at the race track were yesterday awarded to Messrs. John Cawein & Co. for the fall races at Woodlawn.

☞ There are fifteen prisoners confined in the New Albany jail at this time, of whom three are charged with murder in the first degree.

☞ Mr. Henry Schoelier, the Musical Director of the Orphans' Home Concerts, will shortly give one of his highly interesting exhibitions in our city.

☞ Negro highwaymen are getting to be quite common in New Albany. They are supposed to be reconstructed Southern darkies, a great many of whom have settled in that city since the close of the war.

☞ Fresh oysters, from New York, have been received regularly for several days past, by Charley Rufer. They are fat and large, but slightly out of season.

☞ The city Council of New Albany made an appropriation of $10 to repair the upper market-house. The Commercial thinks that such reckless extravagance will soon bankrupt the city.

☞ At New Albany the burglars have got down to robbing cupboards and kitchens, but at Evansville they descend still lower—they steal the shirts of preachers' wives.

☞ The grand entre of Col. Ames' mammoth circus in our city, on Monday, will be a sight worth beholding. It is said to be the most gorgeous pageant ever witnessed in the country.

☞ Julia Fry, a likely colored girl, was yesterday arrested and committed to the First street station-house, on the charge of stealing a flower goblet from Jacob Spitz.

☞ John Fitzgerald was yesterday mentioned among the morally intoxicated, and fell into the hands of the Philistines. He will require a "quorum" of $3 to liquidate his indebtedness this morning.

☞ The Richmond Branch railroad will be open for business to Hyattsville station, three miles and a half beyond Lancaster, on and after Saturday. Trains will run daily, Sundays excepted.

☞ A large and beautiful flag, bearing the names of Grant and Colfax, was presented to the editor of the Volksblatt by the members of the Republican party of this city, at the court-house, last night. Appropriate speeches were made on the occasion.

☞ We are glad to learn that the reported death of Mr. Brindle, one of the gentlemen who was seriously injured by the premature discharge of a cannon at the Democratic meeting above Jeffersonville on Saturday night, is not true. He is in a fair way to recover.

☞ A vigilance committee has been organized in Jasper county, Indiana, to drive out all Texas cattle, in order to arrest the spread of the cattle disease. It would be well for our authorities to take the proper steps to prevent such stock being brought into our State.

☞ A lady was boasting to a gentleman, a few evenings since, that she was a lineal descendant of Pocahontas. "Ah, indeed," observed the waggish gent, "I have seen quite a number of half breeds since I came to Kentucky who don't look near as well as you."

☞ A trio of fair damsels, named Ellen Hickman, Annie Young and Annie Smith, got on a "three-cornered bender" yesterday, and came up in the police station at the jail. They will explain the cause of their reckless conduct to the Judge of the City Court this morning.

☞ A man named Paul Webb was yesterday arrested as a suspected felon. A silver watch and fine overcoat, believed to have been stolen by him, were found in his possession, and any parties having lost such articles should call at the police office and identify them.

☞ Mary Clark, a female termagant, was yesterday arrested for raising a storm at the residence of a gentleman residing on Second street, between Kentucky and Breckinridge street, by whom she was formerly employed. Mary was fighting drunk, and contested every inch of the ground to the First street station with the officer having her in charge. She is, without doubt, the "wickedest woman in Louisville."

BASE BALL.

The Champion Players versus the Champion "Muffers."

The Union Club of Morrisiana, New York, champions of the United States, arrived in our city Tuesday, and played the Louisville at Cedar Hill yesterday afternoon.

The playing of the champion club was hardly up to its average standard, yet the club that pretends to be the champion of Kentucky, as is usually the case, fully sustained its reputation of being the best "muffing" club west of the Alleghanies.

At the end of the game we understand that the score stood 59 to 11, hardly decent for the Louisville after all their bragging.

A good game may be expected to-day between the Little Eagles and the Champion Club, and if there is a possibility, and there is a probability there will be, when the clever Little Eagles are concerned, we will give the full particulars of the game.

SUMMARY.

UNION.	O.	R.	LOUISVILLE.	O.	R.
Goldie, 1 b	3	6	Powell, r f	5	0
Austin, c f	3	6	Anderson, p	4	1
Martin, 2 b	1	7	Dickens, c	1	3
Pabor, p	3	6	Booth, 1 b	2	2
Wright, s s	3	7	Smith, s s	4	1
Birdsall, c	5	5	Tracey, 2 b	4	1
Shelly, 3 b	2	8	Symmes, 3 b	3	1
Smith, l f	2	8	Coleman, c f	2	1
Bellan, r f	1	8	Robinson, l f	2	0
	27	59		27	11

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
Union	5	5	11	5	6	5	14	6	2	59
Louisville	0	0	0	5	0	3	1	0	2	11

Passed Balls—Union, 5; Louisville, 6.
Fly Catches—Union, 4; Louisville, 5.
Catches Missed—Union, 3; Louisville, 3.
Home Runs—Union, 3; Louisville, 0.
Wild Throws—Union, 2; Louisville, 2.
Left on Bases—Union, 11; Louisville, 5.
Scorers—Union, R. M. Lock; Louisville, J. H. Nicholson.
Umpire—Harry Truman, of the Eagle Base Ball Club.

Louisville Ahead.

Our fellow-citizen, J. Morgan Coleman, who has been rusticating all summer at Crab Orchard Springs, took a notion to attend the Richmond fair, and while there, entered his carriage horses in the match horse ring. There were three entries, and Mr. Coleman's entry bore off the blue ribbon and the $25 cup.

In the ring for the best rockaway gelding, in which there were seven entries, Mr. Coleman's entry again bore off the blue ribbon, attached to a $10 cup.

Mr. Coleman's horses had been driven from Crab Orchard to the Richmond fair, were not stabled, had not been subjected to ginger and sweet oil, but went in on "style and shape," and carried off the premium just to the "Queen's taste."

☞ The negligence of some of the drivers of our street cars seriously needs the attention of their employers. When many of them are gentlemanly and accommodating, others are all that is opposite. A night or two since, a driver whose name was said to be Norton, drove past a gentleman on Market street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, paying no attention whatever to his call, though he had gone from the sidewalk through the mud to catch the car. A short time before this, car No. 11, going to Portland, was hailed by two COURIER reporters, but the driver only looked at them and drove rapidly on. By a sharp run and a risk of their necks they managed to catch the car, the missing of which would have proven a serious inconvenience.

☞ We overheard the following conversation between two bloods who were sitting just behind us at the minstrels, last night:

"Did you ever see any real nigger minstrels?"

"O, yes; I've seen those before."

"No, no. I mean real born niggers. Natives of Africa."

"Ah, yes; I've seen 'em. They can't act the nigger as well as a white man can."

"No. They haven't got the intellect."

THE NEW ALBANY JAIL ESCAPADE.

Sketch of the Devoted Wife.

The New Albany Commercial has the following additional facts in relation to the successful plot of a devoted wife who rescued her husband from the jail in that city:

We yesterday morning gave our readers a brief account of the strategy employed by a faithful and devoted wife to effect her husband's escape from jail, where he was held on a charge of larceny. Yesterday we called at the jail, and were permitted to converse with the prisoner.

The woman's name is Durand. She is quite intelligent, with a shrewd, half playful smile constantly dancing around the corners of her mouth and twinkling in her eyes; not a beautiful woman by any means, and yet with a pleasing and rather prepossessing face.

She was dressed in her husband's shirt and pantaloons, with a small foot neatly fitting in a pair of black gaiters, dangling out beneath the pants. She wore upon her head her husband's hat—rather a dilapidated white chapeau, considerably worse of the wear. This she kept drawn down over her face as much as possible, so as to hide her confusion.

The pantaloons looked quite large for her as she sat in her cell, and she steadfastly refused to arise from her seat on account of the manner in which she was dressed. Her dark complexion—with a care-worn look that she could not conceal, though she tried to do so—gave her the appearance of a delicate featured man of about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age.

The woman's devotion to her husband is particularly shown by a little incident that occurred early last week. She went to the office of the attorney who had undertaken her husband's case, and asked whether she could not go into court and plead guilty herself to the charge against her husband, and thus take his place in jail or the penitentiary, declaring her intention to do so if the court would permit her. When told she could not do this, her grief manifested itself in tears. Here was an example of the undying devotion of a wife, the equal of which we have seldom heard of.

We would suggest that some of the charitable ladies of the city get up a good outfit for Mrs. Durand. We are told she has no clothes, at least none fit to appear in upon the street. Any clothing left at the sheriff's residence for her would be delivered to her by that officer, notwithstanding she cheated him out of a prisoner.

☞ A Richmond lady sent a silver urn to an auction to be sold. It was the last of her once great wealth. The people present who knew her made up a heavy purse, put it in the urn, and sent it back to her.

THE MUSQUITO.

Origin and Propensities of the "Varmint."

Is He Scion of the Aquatic Waggletail?

It ought to be settled that the musquito, that wicked, buzzing, biting, little tormentor that has so often brought the best of us to the scratch, and defied profanity to do it justice, is really the wiggler or waggletails of the rainwater barrel, the cistern, the puddle, and the marsh. We say this ought to be well understood, for if man is ever to be rid of this last relic of the Egyptian plagues, he must nip the evil in the bud. He must declare war on the wiggler, the heretofore unmolested instrument of all our miseries in the biting and scratching line. The wiggler must be exterminated or there can be no peace. If worst comes to worst, the very puddle in which he so defiantly flaps his forked tail must be turned to blood, and the dolorous marsh frog must sing his requiem.

There was a gentleman in the city a day or two since who came from a part of the country where wigglers most do congregate—where the marshes and stagnant water fairly "move" with them, and yet this gentleman alleged that such a thing as a musquito had never been seen in his section; that he had never seen a musquito until he had seen the Ohio river. He denied the reputed origin of the musquito in toto. To convince him, a gentleman connected with the COURIER office tried an experiment. Procuring a small vial half filled with water, he placed therein three or four of the common wigglers that may be seen in soft water almost anywhere. Carefully sealing the vial he let it stand for a night. In the morning a clean, fully-developed musquito was flying about in the space above the water, while a gauzy shell or skin like what might be that of an almost inconceivably small snake lay upon the surface. One of the wigglers had surely shuffled off his coil, for there had been no musquito there the night previous.

Naturalists say that musquitoes are a decidedly mixed set, so far as lineage goes, and few or none have attempted to pedigree them, getting over that point as hastily as possible, and befogging the reader with learned allusions to the proboscis, the palpi, and other appendages. They say the larvæ of musquitoes are the well-known wigglers. They (the wigglers, not the naturalists,) are the offspring of a deposit of eggs, and remain, as it were, suspended from the surface of the water, head downward, breathing air by means of a respiratory tube, which goes off at an angle from near the end of the body, communicating with the trachi; the tube and the terminal joint are provided with radiating hairs; the head is round, distinct, with antennæ and ciliated organs, which keep up a constant current of water toward the mouth, and bring within their reach the minute animalculæ upon which they feed; their thorax and ten-jointed abdomen are furnished with lateral pencils of hair. If disturbed, these larvæ quickly wriggle to the bottom, but soon come again to the surface and suspend themselves by the respiratory tube. Some species are comparatively free from hairs in this condition. After remaining in the larvæ state from five to fifteen days, according to the weather, and changing their skin two or three times, they are changed into pupæ, called tumblers, from the manner in which they roll over and over in the water by means of the fin-like paddles at the end of the tail; they are very quick in their motions, and swim with the head upward; the respiratory openings are at the end of two tubes situated just behind the head, so that the little tumblers remain near the surface, head upward, to take in air. In this state, which lasts five or ten days, according to circumstances, the insect takes no food. When the perfect insect is ready to come forth, the pupa skin bursts open on the back, and the head of the musquito makes its appearance, followed soon by the thorax. After it has succeeded in raising its body, except the tail, and stands erect, like a mast, in the pupa shell-boat, it extricates the front pair of legs, and places them for support on the surface of the water. The heavy and wet wings are now unfolded, that the sun and air may dry them; this effected, the danger is over, and the other legs are drawn forth and extended on the edge of the pupa case, the body is stretched out, the antennæ and proboscis elevated; by this time the wings are dry and fully expanded, and the insect flies off to revel among the flowers or in search of blood, according to the sex, for only the females are blood thirsty; many males probably do not eat at all.

The sucker in all its essential parts has been well described by Reaumur. The flexible sheath gives support to the lancets while they penetrate the skin; the point of the combined lancets is sharper than the finest needle, so that the size of each of the several weapons must be very small; the wounds made by this instrument would be very insignificant were it not for an irritating secretion from the proboscis, which in some delicate skins produces obstinate itching, considerable redness and swelling, and, in rare instances, even irritable ulcers.

The source of the buzzing noise, which to many is more annoying than the bite, has been ascribed to the mouth by Mouffet, to the friction of the base of the wings against the chest by Kirby; the winglets, the poisers, the motion of the wings, the rapid passage of the air through the thoracic stigmata, and the vibrations of the thorax from the contraction of the muscles of the wings, have been supposed to be the cause by other entomologists. By whatever organ it be produced, Siebold asserts it is always due to the action of voluntary muscles, and has no connection with the respiratory system.

Up to the first of August very few musquitoes had made their appearance in this State the present season. Their visit has been later than for a number of years, and it is to be hoped it may prove much shorter for the balance of the warm weather.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. I. J. CRAIG, PRESIDING JUDGE.

WEDNESDAY, August 19.

The following cases were adjudicated to-day:

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.

Jennie Johnson, fined $5 and held in $100 for 30 days; Bridget Reilly, fined $5 and $100 for three months; Julia Murry, fined $5 and $100 for 60 days; Sarah Boyle, discharged; George Stewart, discharged; John Gillespie, discharged; Phil. Hagan, fined $3 and held in $100 for 30 days; Owen Burns, fined $3 and $100 for 30 days; Jas. Steele, discharged; Frank Bligh, fined $3 and 100 for 60 days; Henry Brown, fined $5; Charles Serb and Chas E. Hollands, fined $5 and held in $200 for 2 months; James Mahoney, fined $3 and $100 for 30 days; J. W. Sherrill, Wm. Pratt and Wm. Morris, fined $15 each and $100 for two months; Joseph Degan and Phil. Hark, fined $5 each; Winnie Conway, discharged.

MISCELLANEOUS CASES.

The bond of Wm. Seifholt, committed yesterday for arson, was reduced from $800 to $400.

John Reed, carrying a deadly weapon concealed; held in $100 to answer.

Phil. Hark vs. Joseph Degan, peace warrant; continued.

David F. Henry, suspected felon; discharged.

Charles Albrier, stealing from Mary Regan; continued.

James Stewart vs. Pat. McGinty, M. McGinty, Mary McGinty, Mr. Gaughin and Mrs. Gaughin, peace warrant; continued.

Henry Reynolds, larceny; discharged.

Henry Metcalf and Wm. Hushman, colored, stealing; held in $200 to answer.

John Coburn, committed on the 17th inst., gave bond and was released.

[OFFICIAL.]

CHARTER CONVENTION.

TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 18, 1868.

Present—George W. Morris, President, and all the members except Messrs. Ekenmade, Baker, Browder, Lithgow, Cassilly, Boone, Craig and McCulloch.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

The report of the Committee on Police was taken up.

Sections 1 and 2 were read and adopted.

Section 3 was read, when Mr. Hughes moved to amend by striking out the words "able to read and write the English language."

Mr. Bowser moved to amend by striking out "twenty-four years of age," and inserting "twenty-one years of age, and a qualified voter."

Mr. Akers presented as a substitute therefor the following:

SEC. 3. The qualifications of each policeman shall be that he is twenty-one years of age, that he has resided in the city of Louisville at least five years preceding his election. No person shall be elected as policeman who shall have been convicted of, or against whom any indictment may be pending, for any offense the punishment of which may be confinement in the penitentiary, nor shall any person be elected who is notoriously of bad character, or who does not possess ordinary physical strength and courage.

On motion of Mr. Brannin the substitute was laid on the table.

The motion to strike out twenty-four years of age was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Hughes, Phillips, Bremaker, Herbert, Thixton, Bowser, Akers, and Baird—8.

NAYS—President Morris, and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, McClaran, Joyes, Brannin, Trabue, and Watson—8.

The motion to insert "a qualified voter," was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Hughes, Phillips, Bremaker, Herbert, Thixton, and Bowser—6.

NAYS—President Morris, and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, McClaran, Joyes, Brannin, Trabue, Watson, Akers, and Baird—10.

Mr. Joyes moved to strike out the words "and write," which motion was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Stoll and Joyes—2.

NAYS—President Morris, and Messrs. Maxwell, McClaran, Hughes, Phillips, Bremaker, Herbert, Brannin, Trabue, Watson, Thixton, Bowser, Akers and Baird—14.

Mr. Baird moved to insert "his vernacular tongue," which motion was rejected by the following vote:

YEAS—None.

NAYS—President Morris, and Messrs. Stoll, Maxwell, McClaran, Hughes, Phillips, Bremaker, Herbert, Joyes, Brannin, Trabue, Watson, Thixton, Bowser, Akers and Baird—16.

When the motion to strike the words "able to read and write the English language" was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—President Morris, and Messrs. Stoll, Hughes, Phillips, Bremaker, Herbert, Thixton, Akers and Baird—9.

NAYS—Messrs. Maxwell, McClaran, Joyes, Brannin, Trabue, Watson and Bowser—7.

On motion of Mr. Baird, the said vote was reconsidered and the consideration of the section was postponed until the next meeting.

On motion of Mr. Bowser, the Sergeant-at-arms was directed to notify all the members to be present at the next meeting of the convention.

Section four was read and adopted as reported.

Section five was read, and on motion of Mr. Joyes the consideration thereof was postponed until the next meeting of the convention.

On motion of Mr. Brannin the convention adjourned to meet again on Friday evening, August 21, 1868, at 7½ o'clock.

Attest: J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

☞ H. Tritt, an old and esteemed citizen of Alliance, Ohio, was poisoned in some mysterious manner on Friday evening, and will probably die from the effects. He recently purchased a drug store, and it is thought he took poison by mistake in tasting or handling drugs. When found he was delirious, and unable to tell what was the matter.

☞ There is a divorce pending in the New York Supreme Court between parties who had been married twenty-eight years, of which they have lived together only six years. Twelve years they lived apart by mutual agreement, and they have spent the last ten years trying to get divorced.

☞ Since the publication of Mr. Dyer's successful sketch of John Allen, every city in the Union has discovered its "wickedest man."

Pretty Preachers.

[From the Saturday Review.]

To beings of the rougher sex—let us honestly confess it—one of the most charming of those ever-recurrent surprises which the commonest incidents of the holidays never fail to afford, is the surprise of finding themselves at church. Whatever the cause may be, whether we owe our new access of devotion to the early breakfast and the boredom of a bachelor morning, or to the moral compulsion of the cunning display of prayer-books and hymnals in the hall, or to the temptation of that chattiest and gayest of all walks—the walk to church, or to an uneasy conscience that spurs us to set a good example to the coachman, or to a sheer impulse of courtesy to the rector, certain it is that a week after we have been lounging in the club-window, and wondering how all the good people get through their Sunday morning, we find ourselves safely boxed in the family pew, and chorusing the family "Amen!" No doubt much of our new temper springs simply from the change of scene, and if the first week in the country were a time for self-analysis, we might amuse ourselves with observing what a sudden simplicity of taste may be gained simply by a rush from town. There is a pleasant irony in being denounced from pulpit and platform as jaded voluptuaries, and then finding ourselves able to trample through copses and plunge into cowsheds as if we had never seen a cowshed or a coppice before. But there is more than the pleasure of surprise in the peculiar rural development of attendance at church. Piety brings its own reward. We find ourselves invested with a new domestic interest, and brought into far closer and warmer domestic relations. Mamma looks a great deal more benignant than usual, and the girls lean on one's arm with a more trustful confidence and a deeper sympathy. A new bond of family union has been found in that victory of the pew over the club-window. But earthly pleasure is always dashed with a little disappointment, and one drop of bitterness lingers in the cup of joy. If only Charlie and papa would remain awake during the sermon. They are so good in the psalms, so attentive through the lessons, so sternly responsive to each commandment, that it is sad to see them edging toward the comfortable corners with the text, and fast asleep under the application. Then, too, there is so little hope of reform, not merely because men on this point are utterly obdurate, but because it is impossible for their reformers even to understand their obduracy. For with both the whole question is a pure question of sympathy. Men sleep under sermons because the whole temper of their minds, as they grow into a larger culture, drifts further and further from the very notion of preaching. Inquiry, quiet play of thought, a somewhat indolent appreciation of the various sides of every subject, an appetite for novelty, a shrinking from the definite, a certain pleasure in the vague—these characteristics of modern minds are hardly characteristics of the pulpit. There are, of course, your drawing-room spouters, who can reel off an artistic or poetic or critical discourse of any length on the rug. But, as a rule, men neither like to pump upon their kind nor to be pumped upon. They like a quiet, genial talk which turns over everything and settles nothing. They like to put their case, to put their objection, but they like both to be brief and tentative. As a rule they talk with their guard up, and say nothing about their deeper thoughts or feelings. They vote a man who airs his emotions to be as great a bore as the man with a dogma, or the man with a hobby. A sermon, therefore, from the very necessities of its structure, is the very type of the sort of talk that revolts men most. On the other hand, women really enjoy preaching. Mamma's reply to the natural inquiry as to the goodness of the sermon—"My dear, all sermons are good"—is something more than a matronly snub, it is the inner conviction of woman. She likes, not merely a talk, but a good long talk. She likes being abused. She likes being dogmatized over and intellectually trampled on. In fact, she has very little belief in the intellect. But then she has an immense faith in the heart. She lives in a world of affections and sympathies. She has her little tale of passion in the past that she tells over to herself in the dusk of the autumn evening. She believes that the world at large is moved by those impulses of love and dislike that play so great a part in her own. And then, too, she has her practical housekeeping side, and likes her religion done up in neat little parcels of "heads," and "considerations," and "applications," and handed over the counter for immediate use. And so while papa quarrels with the rector's forty minutes, his indiscriminate censure of a world utterly unknown to me, his declamation against Pusey or Colenso, or while Charlie laughs over his rhetoric and his sentiment, woman listens a little sadly and wearily, and longs for a golden age when husbands will love sermons and men understand clergymen.

It is just from this theological dead-lock that we are freed by the Pretty Preacher. If the world laughs at the Rev. Olympia Brown, it is not because she preaches, but because she prisons herself in a pulpit. The sure evidence that woman is to become the preacher of the future is that woman is the only preacher men listen to. It is hard to imagine any bribe short of the national debt that would have induced us to listen through the dog-days of the last few weeks to the panting rhetoric of Mr. Spurgeon. But it is harder to imagine the bribe that would have aroused us to flight as we lay beneath the plane tree, and listen to the cool ripple of the Pretty Preacher. Of course it is a mere phase in the life of woman, a short interval between the dawn and the night. There is an exquisite piquancy in the raw, shy epigrams of the abrupt little dogmatist who is just out of her teens. Her very want of training and science gives a novelty to her bite that makes her formidable in the ring. No doubt too, as we have owned before, there is a faint and delicate attraction about the fading flower of later years that at certain times and places makes it not impossible to sit under her. But the sphere of the pretty preacher lies really between these extremes. She is not at war with mankind, like the nymph of bread and butter; nor does mankind suspect her of subtle designs in her discourse, as it suspects the elder homilist. Her talk is just as easy and graceful and natural as herself, and, moreover, it is always in season. She never suffers a serious reflection to interfere with the whirl of town. She quite sees the absurdity of a sermon at a 5 o'clock tea. No one is freer from the boredom of a long talk when there is a chance of a boat or a ride. But there are moments when one is too hot, or too tired, or too lazy for chat or exertion, and such moments are the moments of the Pretty Preacher. The first week of the holidays is especially her own. There is a physical pleasure in doing, thinking, saying nothing. The highest reach of human effort consists in disentangling a skein of silk for her, or turning over Dore's hideous sketches for the Idyls. At such a moment there is a freshness as of cool waters in the accents of the Pretty Preacher. She does not plunge into the deepest themes at once. She leads her listener gently on, up the slopes of arts or letters or politics, to the higher peaks where her purely dogmatic mission begins. She is artistic, and she labors to wake the idler at her feet to higher views of beauty and art. She points out the tinting of the distant hills, she quotes Ruskin, she criticises Millais. She crushes her auditor with a sense of his ignorance, of the base, unpoetic view of things with which he lounged through the last academy. What she longs for in English art is nobleness of purpose, and we smile bitter scorn in the sunshine at the ignoble artist who suffers a thought of his butcher's bill to penetrate into the studio. If we could only stretch the Royal Academicians beside us on the grass, what a thrill and an emotion would run through these elderly gentlemen as they listened to the indignation of the Pretty Preacher. But art shades off into literature, and literature into poetry. We are driven into a confession that we enjoy the frivolous articles that those horrid papers have devoted to her sex. Is there nothing—the Pretty Preacher asks us solemnly—to be said against our own? And the sun is hot, and we are speechless. It was shameful of us to put down the "Spanish Gipsy," and let it return unfinished to Mudie's! Never did rebuke so fill us with shame at our want of imagination and of poesy. But already the Preacher has passed to politics, and is deep in Mr. Mill's prophecies of coming events. She is severe on the triviality of the House or the quarrelsome debates of the past session. She passes by our murmured excuse of the weather, and dwells with a temperate enthusiasm on the fact that the next will be a social Parliament. Do you know anything about the poor-laws or education, or trades' societies? Have we subscribed to Mr. Mill's election? We plead poverty, but the miserable plea dies away on the contemptuous air. What our Pretty Preacher would like, above all things, would be to meet that dear Mr. Shaw Lefevre, and thank him for his efforts to protect woman. But she knows we are utterly heretical on the subject; she doubts very much whether we take in the Victoria Magazine. We listen as the Tory Mayor of Birmingham listened to Mr. Bright at his banquet. The politics are not ours, and the literature is not ours, and the art is not ours, but it is pleasant to lie in the sunshine and hear it all so charmingly put by the Pretty Preacher. We own that sermons have a little to say for themselves; above all, that the possibility of replying to them has its advantages in a case like this. It would be absurd to discuss these matters with the Pretty Preacher, but it is delightful to look up and see the kindling little face and listen to the sermon.

It is, however, as the theologian proper, as the moralist and divine, that we love her most. She arrives at this peak at last. As a rule she chooses the tritest topics, but she gives them a novelty and grace of her own. Even Thackeray's old "Vanity of Vanities" wakes into new life as she dexterously couples it with the dances of the last season. We nod our applause from the grass as she denounces the worthlessness and frivolity of the life we lead. If the weather were cool enough, we should at once vow, as she exhorts us, to be earnest, and great and good. Above all, let us be noble. The Pretty Preacher is great on self-sacrifice. She sent two of her spoilt dresses to those poor people in the East End, after listening to a whole sermon on their sufferings. The congregation at her feet feels a twinge of remorse at the thought of his inhumanity, and swears he will put down his cigars and devote the proceeds to the emigration fund. Does he ever read Keble? There is a slight struggle in the unconverted mind, and a faint whisper that he now and then reads Tupper; but it is too hot to be flippant, or to do more than swear eternal allegiance to the Christian Year. The evening deepens, and the sermon deepens with it. It is one of the most disgusting points about the divine in the pulpit that he is always boasting of himself as a man like as we are, and of the sins he denounces as sins of his own. It is the special charm of the fair divine above us, that she is eminently a being not as we are, but one serene, angelic, pure. It is the very vagueness of her condemnation that tells on us—the utter ignorance of what is so familiar to us that the very vagueness betrays the utter unskillfulness of the hits, and the purity that makes them so unskillful. It is only when she descends to particulars that we can turn round on the Pretty Preacher—only when a burning and impassioned invective against cider cellars suddenly softens into the plaintive inquiry, "But, oh, Charlie, dear, what are the cider cellars?" So long as the preacher keeps in the sphere of the indefinite, we lie at her mercy, and hear the soft thunders roll resistlessly overhead.

But then they are soft thunders. We feel almost encouraged, like Luther, to "sin boldly" when the absolving fingers brush lightly over our cousinly hair. Our censor, too, has faith in us, in our capacity and will for better things, and it is amazingly pleasant to have the assurance confirmed by a squeeze from the gentle theologian's hand. And so night comes down, and preacher and penitent stroll pleasantly home together, and mamma wonders where both can have been; and the pretty preacher lays her head on her pillow with the sweet satisfaction that her mission is accomplished, and that a reprobate soul—the soul, too, of such a gentlemanly and agreeable reprobate—is won.

SARATOGA.

Extraordinary Revelations—An Inside View of a Fashionable Belle—How the Grecian Bend is Produced.

[Correspondence New York World.]

* * * The nights are, more absolutely than they ever were, devoted to follies the most fascinating, and exhibitions of fashionable manners and attire so absurd, that it would seem as if the tailors and modistes had conspired together this season to play a monstrous joke upon their patrons. Perhaps the dandies are worth less notice than ever. The difference between a fop and a gentleman in the United States is happily wide enough to render it impossible that any sane person should ever confound the two. But the difference between a female popinjay and a lady is here defined by such a curious and vulgar set of peculiarities appertaining to the former person, that I cannot forbear to describe them. In the first place, a toilet is affected, which of itself suffices to turn a woman in full dress into a caricature. The body and waist of the dress are remarkable in only one respect—the last is exceedingly tight, and the former rather loose at the top and exceedingly low. It is below the waist that what is monstrous in the costume first attracts and then repels the eyes of man. A hoop of moderate dimensions, overspread with an underskirt or two, and a dress of whatever fabric, are worn. Underneath the rear of this hoop, just below the waist of the person designated, is bound a coil of wire from two to three inches in diameter, which "throws out" and elevates the upper portion of the dress behind, and forms the foundation, so to speak, of an exterior protuberance called the *panier*. The *panier* is a bustle, more or less enormous, upon which, in successive folds or layers gathered up, or confined by a band encircling the dress from the stomach of the wearer around and beneath, an extra skirt, reaching just below the posterior, hangs, or rather "wobbles" to and fro. The dress has a train from four to six feet in length.

The posture affected in order to set off this attire is called the "Grecian Bend," a contortion of the body which, as it is highly improper in itself, I find it difficult to describe with propriety. High-heeled shoes dispose the wearer to incline forward, and high-heeled gaiters are therefore adopted by the "belle of the season." She is thus the more readily enabled to elevate her hips unnaturally behind, enhancing the aspect of the *panier*, to contract her stomach, and to form an S-like curvature of her upper shape by thrusting out her chest, drawing back her shoulders and bending forward her head. The latter is crowned by a hideous chignon, surpassing, by several inches, the thickness of the hallow pether brain.

So bent and deformed, the belle constrains her elbows against her sides, and, with horizontal forearms and little gloved hands dangling from limp wrists, tilts painfully along. The profile of such a figure, and its ungraceful gait, are irresistibly suggestive of a lame kangaroo. When it is whirled and tossed about in a dance by one of the fashionable jumping-jacks in black broadcloth who are here so numerous, and so much alike that you can hardly tell one from another, the sight—what with the bobbing up and down of the woman's *panier* and the agile sidelong leaps of the jumping-jack across the immense trail piled on the floor—is too exasperatingly ridiculous for laughter.

It has been confided to me by an elderly woman with whom I conversed at a recent ball, that the distortion of the shape known as the "Grecian bend" is quite painful and wearisome, and that some girls adopt artificial contrivances to aid them in preserving the posture for several consecutive hours. "A belt is fastened about the waist, under the skirts. From this belt down either side the hips, two straps, furnished with buckles, descend, and are attached to strong bands, made fast around the lower thighs. As the buckles of the straps are tightened, the hips are drawn up and held 'in position.' This," said my amiable informant, "is a relief of course to only one part of the frame. The constriction of the upper part has to be preserved with no other aids than the stays; and those often render it the more difficult and tiresome. You perhaps notice another peculiarity about some of the ladies' dresses. The bodies are not only cut very low, but are so far from clinging jealously to the figure as to seem to challenge the gaze of partners to that satisfaction in regard to the reality of certain charms, which it was formerly claimed by marriageable bachelors that they were denied. So gracious a condescension on the part of our belles," continued the matron in a tone tingling with irony, "commends them, you will surely admit, as a far more honest and unequivocating set than the haunts of fashion are used to boast of." And, indeed, this claim might be founded upon proofs even more striking than the one alluded to. No one who has been entrapped here, as a spectator of the frequent displays of under-drapery on the stairways and the edges of verandas and colonnades, can doubt that many of the embroidered hose and delicate laces which adorn the limbs of the exhibitors were donned as well for beauty as for wear, and that the manner of making a graceful disclosure of them is studied as a fine art. S.

THE WAYNESBORO AFFAIR.

Cold Blooded Attempt at Wholesale Slaughter by a Murderous Radical Official.

Full and Correct Particulars.

[From the Nashville Banner, Aug. 19.]

From Captain J. M. Corbitt, who arrived yesterday morning from Clifton, fifteen miles from Waynesboro, we learn the following particulars in regard to the late fight reported to have taken place near that town:

He states that he was reliably informed at Clifton, by three gentlemen from Waynesboro, who witnessed the affray, that it occurred last Thursday. The two companies of negros had been drilling near the Wayne Iron Works, where most of them were employed, with muskets and ammunition. The people became uneasy as to what might finally result from such a course; about twelve citizens went to the foreman of the iron works, complained of the self-styled militia in drilling with arms, and at night committing depredations on their property. The foreman consented to do everything in his power to cause them to desist from drilling and to disperse their organization. Some influential negro leaders were sent for and a friendly consultation was held, at which a satisfactory result was reached.

In answer to the question why they had organized and were drilling, the colored men replied that they had not desired either to organize or drill, that they were more than willing to discontinue it and disperse, but that they had been persuaded by some white men that Brownlow and the legislature would certainly call out the militia, and that they would have to be thoroughly drilled and prepared before they would be mustered into the service. In reply to an interrogation as to whether they would cease drilling, give up their arms to be turned over to the State, and seek employment, they very readily signified their willingness to comply with such a proposition, and as a proof of their sincerity, they agreed to turn over their arms to the foreman of the iron works for the purpose already named. Soon after this very amicable adjustment of an affair which might in the end have proved disastrous to the whole community, the citizens returned to town. The sheriff, a bitter Radical, having heard of the departure of the citizens for the iron works, summoned a posse of about fifteen men, placed them inside of a stockade adjoining the jail, inside of the town, and awaited their return.

As soon as the citizens arrived opposite the place of ambush they unexpectedly received a volley from the posse, wounding three of the former in the breast and shoulders, and killing five horses. The fire was returned without inflicting any damage, and the citizens rapidly retreated.

That such an affray should have occurred was regretted by all good citizens. To show their strict adherence to the laws and their support, to prevent bloodshed or disturbances of any nature, and to pledge themselves to the maintenance of peace and order, a mass meeting of the citizens was held Saturday, speeches made, and resolutions adopted, deprecating what had occurred, and giving assurance that, so far as it was in the power of the people to prevent a farther breach of the peace, everything possible would be accomplished.

Kukluxer Caught.

For some weeks past Kukluxers have been making their appearance among the negroes in the vicinity of Union City, Tennessee, doing many extravagant acts, and threatening the blacks with vengeance and extermination. The scallawags howled about the disloyalty of the Southern people, and the negroes commenced to desert their houses in the country where the fearful Kukluxers made their visits.

A number of Southern people, being annoyed at what they considered the ridiculous stories of the blacks, watched for the spectre Kluxers, and were astonished at seeing two figures of unusual hight, robed in white, with fox-fire eyes, sitting on a fence near the quarters of negroes. The sight was truly laughable. Knowing that it was a trick to frighten the negroes of the neighborhood for some selfish purpose, by designing men, a capture was decided upon. Placing themselves in situations so as to surround the Kluxers, they dashed upon them, and demanded that they come down from their high perches. Thus taken by surprise, they descended from their seats on the topmost rail of a very high fence, were disrobed of their ghostly paraphernalia, and exposed to the view of the captors two of the meanest scallawags of the settlement, who had been practicing these mean acts for a long time. They were reprimanded, and finally handed over to the tender mercies of the astonished negroes.—[Cairo Democrat, 17th.

From the grave of Count Gurowski the Radicals have dug up in favor of their candidate the following fact: "Grant will not be intoxicated with flattery." This statement of the Count, who is mentioned as "one of the shrewdest observers and one of the best judges of men," is fully corroborated by the Tribune, the Independent, Wendell Phillips, the Revolution, the Anti-Slavery Standard, and other authorities which have casually remarked upon the General's proclivities to be intoxicated with something else.—[N. Y. World.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

(For particulars see advertisements.)

Cincinnati	GEN. BUELL	9 A. M.
Cincinnati	AMERICA	3 P. M.
Madison	LEONORA No. 2	1 P. M.
Evansville	J. P. WEBB	12 M.
New Orleans	ARGONAUT No. 2	5 P. M.

ARRIVALS—August 19.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Abeona, St. Louis.
Morning Star, Henderson.
Maj. Anderson, Cincinnati.
J. L. Graham, Madison.

DEPARTURES—August 19.

Gen. Lytle, Cincinnati.
Abeona, Cincinnati.
Morning Star, Henderson.
Maj. Anderson, Cincinnati.
J. L. Graham, Madison.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pink Varble, city wharf.
Bermuda, city wharf.
Cora S, Portland.
Argonaut No. 2, city wharf.
Falls City, city wharf.
Tarascon, Portland.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.

River 20 inches and stationary. Weather clear and warm. Ther. 87 degrees.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 19.

The river has fallen 4 inches. Now 7 feet 4 inches in the channel. Weather cloudy, heavy rain last night, and some this forenoon. Ther. 80 degrees.

THE RIVER, as we predicted in our issue of yesterday, was swelling slowly at this point yesterday, and up to dark last night had risen one inch, with four feet one inch water in the canal, and two feet one inch in the chute. Over Portland bar there is 4½ feet water large. The river was reported falling at Cincinnati and Pittsburg yesterday. Weather cloudy and pleasant. Business extremely dull.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The fleet and elegant steamer Argonaut No. 2, in charge of Capt. J. A. Lusk, a clever and popular steamboatman, will leave the city wharf at 5 P. M. for New Orleans direct. The Argonaut has excellent cabin accommodations and good stock room and freight capacity. Give her a good trip.

☞ There is no packet for Henderson this evening.

☞ Capt. J. M. Chenoweth came down from Cincinnati yesterday to take charge of the W. F. Curtis, now laid up at New Albany.

☞ The Argonaut will take 120 head of mules to New Orleans, the first shipment of the season. She gets $10 per head.

☞ A dispatch received by Moorhead & Co., yesterday, stated that the Emma No. 3, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, would arrive at 9 o'clock last night. She has nothing engaged here.

☞ Capt. Dan Richards yesterday recovered four of the cars sunk at Jeffersonville Thursday night. All of them will be raised.

☞ Capt. John W. Cannon, of the Robert E. Lee, was in the city yesterday. The Lee has been put in splendid order, and will leave Cairo on the 29th inst. for New Orleans.

☞ The little steamer Dexter, lately sunk opposite Catlettsburg, has been raised, and is now on the docks at Middleport undergoing repairs.

☞ There is 179 tons of pig-iron lying on the wharf at Evansville awaiting shipment to Pittsburg.

☞ By dispatches from Marietta we learn that the Golden Era and Camelia collided, tearing away the guards of the Camelia.

☞ The following towboats were lying at Buffington August 15th, 1868: James Blackmore, N. J. Bigley, Sam Roberts, Lioness, Tigress, Coal Valley, Whale, Lake Erie, Leopard, Coal City, Coal Hill, Hornet, Niagara, Baltic, Stella, Simpson Horner, Leader, J. S. Neal, Tom Rees—20. Mary Ann, near Captina; Keystone at Wheeling.

☞ The cars passed over the Burlington bridge last Friday for the first time. A cannon was fired in honor of the event, one shot for each pier. An elegant sleeping car contained the inspecting party. This followed the engine; then came the cars laden with stone and iron. The bridge was thoroughly tested. The train first ran slowly and cautiously across; then at the rate of four miles per hour; then at fifteen miles per hour. The experiment was in every respect satisfactory. The span is 250 feet. While the experiment was being tested, one of the boats of the White Collar Line came along. The draw was swung and she passed through. Immediately afterwards the regular freight train passed over.

☞ The Rob Roy will leave the city wharf for Cairo and St. Louis on Friday.

☞ The Cincinnati and St. Louis express line has been reorganized, and a boat will leave here every Wednesday and Saturday during the coming season. A boat that fails to leave on her regular day forfeits her place in the line. Messrs. Montcalm & Levi were unanimously elected agents for the line in this city.

☞ On Saturday last, while the steamer Belle of Alton was stopping at a point between St. Louis and Alton, Captain Bruner was accidentally pushed off a high bank. The fall dislocated his right shoulder, producing a very painful wound.

☞ The J. P. Webb is the regular packet for Evansville, at noon, from the city wharf.

☞ The Abeona, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, which boat got aground on Portland bar at noon on Tuesday, succeeded in working off and arrived at the city wharf about eleven o'clock Tuesday night. She discharged considerable freight and passed up.

☞ Captain W. D. Phillips will command the Louisiana this season. He left for Cairo last evening to prepare for the fall campaign. The Louisiana will be popular under Captain Billy's administration.

☞ The Cora S. is posted for Cairo Saturday.

From Our Exchanges.

☞ The St. Louis Republican of Tuesday says:

The day was dark and cloudy, with indications which were slightly fulfilled by two or three very meager showers.

Business opened good, and already the vast piles of grain and produce on the wharf are taken as sure indications that the proportions of the fall trade will exceed any previous season.

Rates of freight continue as last quoted, with no prospect of any increase during the present week. In the New Orleans trade it is claimed that rates should be advanced, as steamers are now returning light, and the down-stream trip at the present prices, and low water, does not amount to sufficient to make both ends meet.

There is no change to report in the condition of the Mississippi or any of its tributaries. Hence to Cairo a channel depth of 8½ feet is reported; to Keokuk 4 feet, scant; 1½ in the Missouri, and scant 30 inches on Lick Creek bar, Illinois river. The latter stream is falling steadily, and as there is no perceptible current, and the bottom being of soft mud, there is no "cutting out," and as a consequence there is every prospect of a still lower stage of water.

The little stern wheeler Louisa arrived from Louisville, with almost an entire cargo of cement.

The Itasca, "White Collar" line, was sent out rather suddenly last night by Commodore Hutchinson, to assist in relieving the upper towns of a superabundance of freight that has accumulated within the past few days by reason of the low water.

☞ The Memphis Avalanche of Tuesday says:

Considerable rain fell early yesterday morning, and the weather is still unsettled. Business continues to improve with the local packets, and promises to be very brisk this fall. The Mississippi and its tributaries are steadily falling. As late as Saturday Arkansas river was falling at Little Rock, with two feet of water to Fort Smith and three feet to Napoleon. White river is at good stage to all points and falling. There has been considerable rain in Arkansas, and we expect soon to hear of better navigation in the Arkansas.

The first bale of new cotton for this market arrived yesterday, per H. M. Shreve. It came from Leota Landing, Mississippi.

STEAMBOATS.

For Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, and New Orleans.

The fine passenger steamer

ROBERT E. LEE.

JOHN W. CANNON .... Master.
JNO. T. ROBERTS .... Clerk.

Will leave Cairo as above on Saturday, the 29th inst. on the arrival of the trains from the east and north. Passage and rooms can be secured by applying to JUDGE & FORSEE,
Aug19 No 44 Wall st., Louisville, Ky.

TOWING.

HAVING purchased the steam tug W. J. May, I am prepared to do all kinds of towing at all times. Orders left at the office of Varble & May will be promptly attended to.

au11 d1m CAPT. RICHARD VARBLE.

Kouns' Through Line for New Orleans and Red River Direct. Leaves on Saturday, the 29th instant.

Steamer ERA, No. 9, New.

GEORGE L. KOUNS, Master.

Fine opportunity for positive engagements and quick delivery, through receipts, being of light draught and built stout for upper Red river. Address until 29th instant, Geo. L. Johnson & Co., Cincinnati; George L. Kouns, Madison, Ind.

au15 codtf MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Evansville and all way points.
J. P. WEBB .... LANCASTER, Master.
Will leave on Thursday the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

For Jefferson and Shreveport direct.
ERA No. 9 .... J. L. KOUNS, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

For Madison and Carrollton.
LEONORA No. 2 .... Neal, Master.
Will leave as above on This day, the 20th, at 1 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
CORA S. .... HICKS KING, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday the 22d, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

Regular Passenger Packet
For Cairo and St. Louis.
ROB ROY .... KENNISON, Master.
Will leave as above on Friday, the 21st, at 12 M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo and Memphis.
CORA S. .... HICKS KING, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday the 22d inst., at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans.
ARGONAUT No. 2 .... LUSK, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday the 20th, at 5 P. M.
MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
ARGONAUT No. 2 .... LUSK, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday the 20th, at 5 P. M.
MOORHEAD & CO., Agents.

For New Orleans, Houston, and Galveston, direct.
T. M. BAGBY .... STERRETT, Master.
Will leave as above on Saturday the 29th, at 5 P. M., from city wharf.
T. M. ERWIN & CO., Agents.
N. B. Passengers and freight going to Texas will find this an excellent opportunity, as the
BAGBY
will go through without reshipping.

For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans.
ARGONAUT No. 2 .... LUSK, Master.
Will leave as above on Thursday the 20th, at 5 P. M.
JUDGE & FORSEE, Agents.

For Mobile and Texas Ports.

MORGAN LINES U. S. MAIL STEAMERS,

From New Orleans to Mobile, daily; Galveston and Indianola, tri-weekly; and Brazos Santiago, every Saturday. Marine risks assured by Mr. Morgan on goods for his steamers, at half the rates adopted by the New Orleans Underwriters, July 1, 1868.

Tariffs of freight from New Orleans to all of the above ports, and bills of lading signed to Mobile only, by B. C. LEVI, Agent,
au11 d1m No. 20 Fourth street, Louisville.

Memphis, White River, and Little Rock United States Mail Line
PACKET COMPANY.

The splendid side-wheel passenger steamers COMMERCIAL and LIBERTY No. 2 leave Memphis every Tuesday and Saturday at 5 P. M. for all points on White river, connecting at Duvall's Bluff with the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad for Little Rock and Hot Springs.

☞ Time from Memphis to Little Rock 48 hours.

Freight receipted through to all points on the above line via the Louisville and Memphis Railroad at LOWER RATES than any other route by

ALEX. C. STEWART.
Office over Smith, Sturgeon & Co.'s, Fourth street
je4 dtf

AMUSEMENTS.

Welcome, Thrice Welcome the Return of the Celebrated, Original, and Far-famed
SKIFF & GAYLORD'S!

WILL open at Weisiger Hall on MONDAY, August 24, for one week. Reappearance of the old favorites.

MR. LOW GAYLORD, MR. JOHN [illegible], MR. JOE [illegible], MR. DEW [illegible], MR. [illegible] MASTERSON, MR. J. BUCKHOLTY, [illegible]

Mister WILLIS GAYLORD, Comedian. [illegible]

NOTICE—A grand family matinee will be given on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 29, for ladies and children. Admission, [illegible]

au12 d10 [illegible]

LIONS AND TIGERS

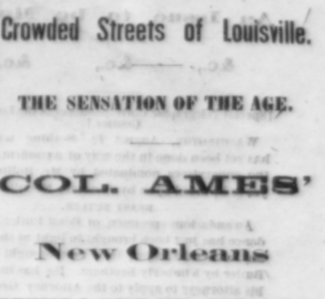
UNCONFINED
IN THE
Crowded Streets of Louisville.

THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.

COL. AMES'

New Orleans

MENAGERIE, CIRCUS



And Ornithological Confederation,

Comprising an immensely large and choice Equestrian Troupe, artists, male and female, accomplished proficients in the [illegible]

Hundreds of Wild Animals!

Of every geographical range and clime, among them are FOUR DENS of

Lions & Tigers

Trained by ELLA EUGENIE and HERR LONGEL, to a degree of docility unparalleled, flocks of

Brilliant Plumaged Birds!

Varying in size from the huge Ostrich to the petite Love Bird.

A HERD OF SCHOOLED HORSES,

DIMINUTIVE PONIES
COMIC MULES,
And Tribes of Monkeys, Apes, and Baboons,

All brought together in one grand ensemble, forming an entertainment that has no parallel in attractive novelty.

The Three Shows,
Under One Marque,
WILL EXHIBIT AT THE
Corner of East and Walnut Sts.,
Monday, Tuesday, & Wednesday,
August 24, 25, and 26, 1868.

For particulars, see the various bills, posters, pamphlets, lithographs, &c., and in forming an idea of the vast resources of this truly colossal enterprise,

See the Grand Procession

On the morning of the advent of the company.

au19 d6 DOC. CHAMBERS, Business Manager.

WOODLAWN COURSE

Louisville, Ky.

FALL MEETING, 1868!

Commencing Saturday, August 29, and Continuing Six Days.

First Day.

FIRST RACE—Willard Hotel Stake—For 3 year old colts and fillies, [illegible] entrance, [illegible] mile heats. Willard Hotel to add $300. Closed with seven entries.

SECOND RACE—Agricultural Purse—Dash 2 miles, free for all ages. $[illegible].

Second Day.

FIRST RACE—Railroad and Mail Line Purse—3 mile heats, free for all ages. $[illegible].

SECOND RACE—Manufacturers' Stake—For 2 year old colts and fillies that never showed in public, mile heats, $20 entrance, play or pay, $[illegible]. Closed with [illegible] entries.

Third Day.

FIRST RACE—Court-house Purse—Mile heats, best 3 in 5, free for all ages. $[illegible].

SECOND RACE—Cotton Factors' Stake—For 2 year old colts and fillies, $20 entrance, play or pay; dash of a mile. Cotton factors to add $[illegible]. Closed with twelve entries.

Fourth Day.

FIRST RACE—Louisville Hotel Stake—For 3 year old colts and fillies, $[illegible] entrance, play or pay; 2 mile heats. Louisville Hotel to add $[illegible].

SECOND RACE—United States Hotel Purse—Mile heats, free for all ages. $[illegible].

Fifth Day.

FIRST RACE—Foundry Purse—Single dash of [illegible] miles, free for all ages. $[illegible].

SECOND RACE—Brick-makers' Purse—Selling race, mile heats, free for all ages. $[illegible].

Sixth Day.

FIRST RACE—Citizens' Purse—3 mile heats, free for all ages. $[illegible].

SECOND RACE—Tobacco Warehouse Purse—Mile heats, for beaten horses. $[illegible].

All the above stakes to name and close the 19th of August. For [illegible] entrance, [illegible] per cent. entrance. Address

M. C. CRUTCHFIELD,
aug13 dtf 111 Fifth st., Louisville, Ky.

PICNICS.

THE public is respectfully informed that the splendid and capacious ferry-boat, John Shallcross, is now ready for the accommodation of picnic parties, with seats [illegible] seven hundred persons in the shade of her ample decks [illegible] sun and air [illegible] other amusements [illegible] plete and agreeable [illegible] the cool and [illegible] banks of the [illegible]

Terms moderate. Apply to H. JOHNSTON, Superintendent, Ferry office, Jeffersonville.

jy19 deod3m

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE
U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $3, including meals and state rooms.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT [illegible] A. M.

MAJ. ANDERSON .... R. M. WADE, Master.
GEN. BUELL .... E. P. CHIDER, Master.

landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M.

The splendid double-decked palace steamers
AMERICA .... R. S. NEWTON, Master.
UNITED STATES .... FRANK CARTER, Master.

landing only at Madison.

☞ Both lines connect [illegible] at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this line [illegible] change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

☞ Have one night and two hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale and baggage checked on board the steamers for all points East.

☞ All the steamers leave from the Company's Wharf-boat, foot of Third street.

jel4 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.

WASHINGTON.

SUPERVISORS OF REVENUE NOT YET CONFIRMED.

Stupendous Audacity of Beast Butler.

He Applies to the Attorney General to Defend his Thefts.

No Action to be Taken on the Nominations of Supervisors for a Day or Two.

THE RIGHT OF MISSISSIPPI AND OTHER EXCLUDED STATES TO VOTE.

An Issue to be Made.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.]

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Nothing whatever has yet been done in the way of a confirmation of the supervisors nominated by Mr. Rollins, and yet to be acted upon by Secretary McCulloch.

BEAST BUTLER.

An audacious specimen of Beast Butler's impudence has just been brought to light at the Attorney General's office, in a suit brought against Butler by Kimberly Brothers. He has instructed his attorneys to apply to the Attorney General to assist him. This impudent demand is made under the provisions of a law passed during the war, and requires the Attorney General to defend officers or ex-officers of the army against whom suits may be brought by civilians for arrest, imprisonment, &c.

SUPERVISORS.

Appointments of Internal Revenue Supervisors were made to-day, and it is understood that the Secretary of the Treasury will not take action on any of the nominations before him for a day or two. Yet friends of various parties who have been recommended for appointment are very anxious for some decisive action in the matter, but there are circumstances which combine to cause delay.

MISSISSIPPI.

Letters received here from the chairman of the committee of five appointed by the Mississippi Convention, say there is a strong disposition on the part of the Democratic party South to have an issue made on the question of the right of Mississippi and other excluded States to vote in the approaching election, and fear that the bill passed by Congress is not sufficiently explicit; and say that their very existence as a party depends on the reassembling of Congress in September.

NASHVILLE.

Large Meeting of Conservatives and Ex-Rebels.

Lawlessness and Mob Law Denounced.

The Franklin Murder.

A Repudiation of Bonds to Support the Militia Advocated.

The Democratic Ticket Not to be Withdrawn.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

NASHVILLE, August 19.

A large meeting of Conservatives and ex-rebels was held here to-night. Resolutions were adopted strongly disapproving of the prevailing lawlessness and mob law, and tendering a thorough co-operation with the civil authorities in preserving the peace.

While the Franklin murder is severely censured by nearly all parties, it is absolutely certain that the deed was prompted by retaliation for the murder of young Ezell, and without any regard to politics.

Bierfield, who was killed, came from Canada about two years since, and, although claimed as a moderate Republican, it is a notorious fact that he was strongly opposed to the election of Grant, and openly advocated the claims of Seymour and Blair. These facts are stated because it has been telegraphed in all directions that Bierfield was killed for political causes.

The Tennessee press is strongly advocating the repudiation of all bonds necessary to support the militia, provided the latter are called out. There is no doubt that efforts will be made all over the State to carry this into effect, which will add further to the existing complications.

The pressure in favor of prosecuting the Democratic canvass is so strong from all directions that it is now certain the ticket will not be withdrawn with 50,000 militia in the field. There is general rejoicing here to-night over the news that Federal troops are to be sent into the State to protect the people.

ATLANTA.

Riot at the Radical Celebration.

The Police Arrest a Boisterous Negro

Who is Rescued by his Comrades.

A NEGRO KILLED AND A POLICEMAN WOUNDED.

ATLANTA, Aug. 19.—The Raleigh celebration yesterday closed with a torch-light procession. Between 10 and 11 o'clock in the evening, a drunken and unruly negro was arrested by two policemen in front of the National Hotel. The police were proceeding to the guard-house, when a mob of negroes pursued and attempted a rescue. The police resisted, and the negroes collected, and using clubs the policemen were knocked down and the prisoner escaped.

At the same time some person in the mob gave the word to fire, and the negroes did so, wounding a policeman. The fire was returned by the policemen, and discharges followed in rapid succession. One negro was killed and two wounded, but they rallied again near the guard-house and again moved forward to attack the police.

By this time the whole police and a large number of citizens were on the ground and prepared for a conflict, when the negroes saw that their intention was to protect the lawful authority, they rapidly dispersed. At one time apprehensions of a riot were quite serious.

General O. O. Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, left here last night for Vicksburg.

NASHVILLE.

National Teachers' Association.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 19.—The meeting of the Teachers' National Association to-day was deeply interesting. An address of welcome was made by the Hon. Neal S. Brown, of this city, and responded to by the Hon. J. M. Gregory, President of the Association. A report on the study of the classics in colleges was read by President Andrews, of Marietta, Ohio, and to-night Mr. Gregory made an interesting oration on the subject of education. Much interest is manifested in the meeting by the citizens.

BUFFALO.

Schooner Wrecked—Church Convention.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The schooner Mont Blanc, from Detroit with a cargo of grain, entering the harbor during a heavy storm, went ashore on the breakwater at 10 o'clock, this morning. The schooner is thumping heavily, but will be got off without much damage. Several collisions occurred on the lake during the storm.

The thirty-first annual convention of the diocese of Western New York was opened in St. Paul's Church, in this city this morning, Bishop Cox presiding. There were twenty-four clergymen present.

BOSTON.

Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton at "The Hub"—He is to Speak in Maine.

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton arrived in town yesterday late in the evening. The Constitutional Democratic Club gave him a serenade at the Parker House. He returned thanks in a few remarks, during which he said that he was on his way to Maine to take part in the political campaign in that State. There was a large assemblage present.

Racing.

The double team trotting race at Riverside Fair was won by Ben Franklin and mate. Time, 2:34¼—best time ever made over half mile track.

Grand Encampment, I. O. O. F.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The Grand Encampment of I. O. O. F. of the State of New York convened yesterday evening, and elected grand officers for the ensuing term.

Pendleton in Maine.

PORTLAND, ME., Aug. 9.—Hon. George H. Pendleton passed through here to-day, on his way to Bangor.

Hon. E. Storrs, of Ill., and Gen. McDowell are here to-day.

WASHINGTON.

A Protectorate of Mexico Rumored.

Return of Chief Justice Chase to the Capital.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The Fire Department has been reorganized by the fire commissioners, and is now composed of whites, the blacks who were employed on the coming in of the present city administration having been dismissed.

GENERAL RAWLINGS,

who had a severe attack of hemorrhage two or three days ago, has recovered sufficiently to be out, and was at army headquarters for a short time this morning.

SUPERVISORS.

The appointment of supervisors is still pending, none having been made. Commissioner Rollins intends sending over the nominations for the remaining districts shortly.

PERSONAL.

Among the visitors at the White House this morning were Generals Hancock and Rousseau. Both had interviews with the President.

THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Rumors that our Government contemplates a protectorate of Mexico are pronounced in responsible quarters to be without foundation. The policy heretofore pursued toward that Republic will be continued.

REMOVAL.

The work of removing the office of the Agricultural department to the new building in South Washington is progressing quite rapidly. The library and laboratory have already been removed, and by next week the commissioner and most officers of the department will have become located in their new quarters.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE

has returned to Washington from Parkersburg.

KANSAS.

Indians Leave the Solomon Valley—Over Twenty Persons Killed—Depredations of the Savages—Railroad Difficulty.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The latest advices from Kansas are that the Indians have left Solomon Valley, and quiet has been restored. Most of the settlers who were driven away were returning to their homes. Adjutant General McAfee reports eight persons buried, three missing, and five wounded. This is probably less than half the actual casualties. At least twenty persons have been killed.

The Union Pacific Railroad is now completed to within ninety miles of Green river. It is reported that considerable difficulty exists at Green River City between the settlers and the agents of the Union Pacific Railroad, the former claiming the right to the land by occupancy.

Gen. Sully reports that two daughters of Aaron Bell will be received from the Indians. About two hundred settlers are left destitute, having been stripped of provisions, clothing, bedding, and everything else the Indians could carry away or destroy. Appeals have been made to the citizens of Leavenworth and other places to aid the sufferers.

An Omaha dispatch says the Chief Quartermaster of the Department of the Platte has received orders for the immediate construction of extensive military barracks upon the Government reservation, three miles north of the city.

NEW ORLEANS.

An Important Order from General Buchanan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.—General Buchanan has issued the following order:

Officers commanding district detachments and posts will be governed by the following directions: Every officer will keep himself well informed of the condition of affairs in his vicinity. Should a necessity arise which, in his opinion, would render the services of troops requisite, he will immediately communicate by telegraph with these headquarters, stating the essential facts in the case, and asking for the necessary instructions for his government. Under no circumstances will any interference of the military with the civil authorities be permitted, nor will the services of the troops be made use of unless upon special instructions previously communicated, in each case, from these headquarters.

WEST INDIES.

Forced Sale of Coffee Ordered—The Excesses of Salnave—He Contemplates Abdication—The Revolution Successful.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Advices from Port-au-Prince state that the planters of the Republic have been compelled to sell their coffee to President Salnave's agent, at a very low rate.

The excesses on peaceable inhabitants are of a most outrageous character. Salnave seems to spurn the protests of foreign consuls, who demand satisfaction for injury done to subjects of their respective Governments. He is, however, contemplating abdication and flight to Turk's Island.

The capture of the Sylvania, with Salnave's baggage and family aboard, is confirmed. The revolution seems to be triumphant.

The National Chamber of Life Insurance.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The National Chamber of Life Insurance held its quarterly session at Congress Hall to-day. Letters were read from St. Louis, asking for a copy of the forms of local organizations. Also from the Irwin Germania Life Insurance Company, asking the Chamber to indemnify it against the expenses of a suit to test the validity of certain laws. The Pennsylvania Mutual and the Metropolitan Company of New York were admitted but not represented. The rules and regulations reported by the committee appointed at the last meeting of the Board were passed, as follows:

1. Every company in the chamber shall report its condition to the Actual Board annually, on the first day of January, or within sixty days thereafter, in such forms as are required by the third section of the second article of the constitution of said board.

2. The valuation of every company's business shall be in nett, except where premiums receivable are below net rates, when such valuation shall be in gross.

3. The rate of interest and table of mortgages shall be those established by the Chamber of Commerce.

It was resolved that every company now a member, or likely to become a member, be required to sign the constitution by their president and secretary, and E. A. Stanberry, D. P. Falker and J. Edie were appointed a committee to carry the resolution into effect. The Chamber then adjourned to meet in New York next November.

A Butcher Cuts his Wife's Throat—Democratic Meeting Dissolved and the People Start in Pursuit of the Murderer.

INDIANAPOLIS, August 18.—During the progress of a Democratic meeting, at Harmony Station, Clay county, near Terre Haute, last night, Daniel Deitz, a butcher residing at that place, cut his wife's throat from ear to ear, severing her windpipe. Every person being at the speaking, she was not discovered for twenty minutes. Fred. Deitz, her brother-in-law, happening to go into the room, saw her, and immediately gave the alarm. The speaker ceased speaking immediately, and all armed themselves to hunt the murderer. After committing the deed he started to the switch, calling for William Dickens, a man whom he had a grudge against, and it is generally supposed he wanted to injure him, as he had a butcher-knife, some eighteen inches long, with which he had cut his wife's throat, still in his hands. He is still at large.

Thaddeus Stevens' Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 19.—Thaddeus Stevens' will has been admitted to probate. It is an autograph document and contains the following bequests: To the Juvenile Library Association of Caledonia County Academy at Peachem, Vt., $1,000; to Trustees of the grave yard in the same town, the burial place of his parents, $500. Various sums were given as legacies to his housekeeper and relatives. And of the residue of his estate amounting to about $50,000, $20,000 is to be expended by his trustees in erecting in Lancaster conditionally, or in Columbia suitable buildings for an Orphan Asylum for indigent orphans, without distinction of race or color. The will is dated July 25, 1867, and the names of O. J. Dickey and Edward McPherson executors and trustees. A codicile gives the Baptist brethren $1,000 conditionally, and $1,000 to the Pennsylvania College at Gettysburg.

The Alabama Democracy.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 19.—The executive committee of the Democracy of Alabama met in this city to-day. Delegates from 40 counties met to confer with them. Ex-Governor Moore was made president of the meeting. The committee on resolutions reported a series, indorsing the Democratic nominees and platform, and urging the people to vote at the November election, and take the laws as they found them; denouncing the attempt of the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. The resolutions were adopted. The electoral ticket will be selected to-night.

New Hampshire Horse Fair.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 19.—At the horse fair to-day, the pacing match was won by Pegasus who won the 1st, 3d and 4th heats. Time, 2:39, 2:38, 2:40. The second was a dead heat.

The trot for horses that never trotted inside of 2:40 was won by White Stocking, who took 1st, 2d and 4th heats. Time, 2:40, 2:41½, 2:44¼.

Mountain Girl won the third heat in 2:40. The attendance was good.

The Chinese Embassy.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., Aug. 19.—The Chinese embassy arrived her from Albany at 2 P. M., and proceeded after a brief stay to Worcester, where they spend to-night. They were met here by committee of the Boston City Council, and sixteen Chinese attendants, from New York. The embassy leave Worcester for Boston to-morrow morning.

Six persons escaped from jail at Northampton yesterday evening.

Fire in the University of Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., Aug. 19.—A special dispatch to the Gazette says that the Rotunda of the University of Virginia took fire accidentally, and the building and library were considerably damaged. A train from Charlotte took down some persons who put out the fire. Loss not known.

FOREIGN.

By the Atlantic Cable.

ENGLAND.

THE SAPPHO'S CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Soon after the arrival of the American yacht Sappho at Cowes her captain issued a challenge to the yachtsmen of England for a race. The challenge was immediately accepted by the following yachts: Olive, Cambria, Oreana, and Condor. The race, which will be for sweepstakes, twenty pounds, will occur on Friday, the 21st inst. The yachts will start from Cowes around Isle of Wight to the westward and through Solent to the place of starting; distance seventy-five or eighty miles.

THE YORK RACES.

YORK, August 19.—The August race meeting commenced to-day. The Zetland stakes were won by Vespasian, beating Waffles, second. The betting was 3 to 1 on Vespasian, and 10 to 1 against Waffles.

The Convivial stakes were won by Ladas, beating Westminster, second, and Toxon, distanced, or third. The betting was 4 to 1 against Ladas. Eight horses started.

The Yorkshire Oats were won by Leoni, beating Mysotis, second, and Moonbuch, third. Betting even on Leoni, and seven to one against Mysotes. Eight started.

The Biennial stakes race was a dead heat between Viscount and Blueskin, Sauer second. Betting two to one against Viscount, and even on Blueskin. Three ran.

FRANCE.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

PARIS, Aug. 19.—The Marquis De Bonneville, the present French Minister to Switzerland, has been appointed Ambassador to Rome, to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Count De Sartiges to a seat in the Senate.

M. Geneveive has been appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France to Belgium, in place of Count De Comminges Guitard, recalled.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF

will reassemble in December. The remaining supplementary elections for members of Corps Legislatif have been postponed until next year.

PEACE.

At a review of troops at Marseilles yesterday, which attracted an immense mass of citizens, a popular demonstration was made in favor of peace. Loud cries were made for peace and against war. The crowd was orderly and there was no interference on the part of the police.

HOLLAND.

SUGAR CONVENTION.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 19.—Representatives of France, Holland, Belgium, Prussia, and England are now assembled at the Hague for the purpose of holding a conference looking to the equalization of duties on foreign sugar.

BULGARIA.

THE INSURRECTION.

VIENNA, August 19.—Apprehensions are entertained that the recent attempt at rising against Turkish authority in Bulgaria will be renewed. Accounts from that quarter represent the country as remaining in an unsettled condition, and though insurrectionary bands have disappeared or been dispersed, the indications are that secret preparations of a formidable character are being made for a more extensive outbreak. The attention of the Austrian Government has been called to this threatening state of affairs by an unusual demand for firearms from the other side of the Danube, and an order has been issued prohibiting the exportation of arms or ammunition from Austrian territory into the Danubian Principalities.

SPAIN.

MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Dispatches from Madrid say a crisis has taken place in the Spanish Government. The Minister of War has withdrawn from the Cabinet, and the Captain Generals of Madrid and Barcelona have resigned.

HINDOSTAN.

THE COTTON CROP IN INDIA.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Crop reports from Calcutta to the 23d of July have been received. They state that cotton in the northwestern district of India has suffered from heavy rains, and the yield in that part of the country will fall below the estimate of the planters.

CHINA.

CELESTIAL GAMBLING.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Advices from Hong Kong to July 10 have reached England, via Calcutta. At Hong Kong, a commission appointed to consider the subject, reported against the granting by the Colonial Government of license for gambling to this Government. Hong Kong made a hostile reply, which gave great offense to the merchants of the colony.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Aug. 19—5 P. M.

Consols closed at 93⅞ for money, and 94 for account; 5-20s 71¼; Erie 31½; Illinois Central 91; A. & G. W. bonds 39.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 19—5 P. M.

Cotton closed easier, at a decline of ⅛d; middling uplands 10⅛d, middling Orleans 10½; sales to-day of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs closed generally unchanged. Flour had a declining tendency but was unchanged. Provisions without further change. Rosin advanced 3d, and at the close common North Carolina was quoted at 5s6d.

LONDON, Aug. 19—5 P. M.

Clover seed declined to 52s per cwt for American red. Sugar declined to 25s 6d per cwt for No. 12, Dutch standard. Spirits petroleum declined to 11½d per gallon.

ANTWERP, Aug. 19—5 P. M.

Petroleum declined to 52 francs for standard white.

NEW YORK.

Great Yacht Race Declared Off—Rowdyism—Police Attacked—Arrest of the Board of Councilmen Ordered.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—The Ocean Sweepstakes of the yacht race at New Bedford, for $4,000, was sailed yesterday, but owing to the condition that the race should be made in five hours, it was declared off. The Palmer came home first, but not until long after the prescribed time. The course was fifty miles long as sailed with necessary tacking. They will probably disband to-day.

Early yesterday morning Officer Crittenden was assaulted by a gang of rowdies, at the corner of Pierce and Mercer streets, and on his being reinforced, a sharp fight ensued. The policemen drove off their opponents, who were led by three members of the Allen family into the St. Bernard House, where they opened upon the officers with revolvers. Between thirty and forty shots were fired, but no one was known to have been seriously injured. Wesley Allen and William Scott, two of the assailants, were carried off to the station-house, and released on bail during the day. Allen took a solemn oath before leaving court that he would kill Crittenden.

The Supreme Court yesterday issued attachments against all the members of the Board of Councilmen, requiring the Sheriff to arrest them and bring them before the court this morning for contempt in not obeying the mandamus directing that Ivenes, Riley, O'Bryan, Lamb and Herrick be admitted to seats as members of the Board.

Thomas P. Wilson, a retired merchant, well known and wealthy, died in his sixtieth year.

The Bricklayers' Strike—The Law to be Tested—Close of the New York Theater—Sympathy with the Master Masons—Trotting Over the Fashion Course.

NEW YORK, August 19.—Several bricklayers have been arrested by the master masons in order to test the law against strikers.

Owing to the difficulty between the manager and lessee of the New York Theater that place was closed last night. The whole company went with the manager.

A meeting of master employers was held yesterday having for its object an expression of sympathy and a desire to co-operate with the master masons in their contest with their former employes.

The trotting horse Red Rover won the sweepstakes, for which five horses were entered, on the Fashion Course, Long Island, yesterday, in three straight heats. Time—2:47¾; 2:51½; 2:49¼.

The Board of Health officers to-day received information that four head of diseased cattle arrived in the neighborhood, only one of which has reached New York. Measures were immediately taken to quarantine infected cattle.

Judge W. B. Bonney, of the Supreme Court, died to-day, aged 66 years.

The funeral of Mrs. Vanderbilt was largely attended to-day. A number of distinguished citizens, including Horace Greeley, officiated as pall-bearers.

Twenty-five experts in the game of Lacrosse are expected here from Montreal next week to play an exhibition game.

Mr. Terhumpel, connected with the Staats Zeitung, has mysteriously disappeared and foul play is feared.

The Herald says that President Johnson has the opportunity to make himself famous on this Mexican question, and if he will leave the settlement of it to Gen. Rosecrans, that statesman and hero may bring about the annexation of Mexico, and his own elevation to the Presidency for accomplishing so great a work. At all events the crisis is at hand, and the time has come when the United States should give government and peace to Mexico.

MISSOURI.

Democratic Congressional Nominations.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The Democrats held Congressional conventions throughout the State to-day, except in the Second district. In the Fourth district John F. Phillips was nominated for regular term, and Judge P. Ross for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. McClurg. In the Fifth district no report was received, but all the county delegations were instructed for Judge Wadill. Sixth district, Gen. James Shields, nominated. Seventh district, Hon. M. Oliver, nominated. Eighth district, John F. Williams, nominated. Ninth district, W. F. Switzler. Third district, has not been heard from.

The flouring mill of Smucker & Streever, on Eighth street, was partially destroyed by fire to-day, and a large lot of flour, wheat, etc, was badly damaged. Loss about $46,000, which was fully insured in St. Louis offices.

Great Walking Match.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 19.—Considerable excitement exists in relation to the walking match between Weston and Young Payne, the Albany pedestrian, which takes place in Rensselaer park Friday and Saturday. The park offers a purse of $1,000 to the one who first accomplishes 100 miles; provided it is done within 24 hours.

CANADA.

Diseased Cattle.

TORONTO, Aug. 19.—The Board of Agriculture has appointed a committee to [illegible] into the cattle disease. The committee will proceed to Illinois and make [illegible] inquiries. The disease has appeared at Paris and Dundas, and is supposed to have been communicated by diseased cattle conveyed over the Great Western Railway from the Western States to New York.

The South Carolina Legislature—A Lot of Negro Legislation.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 19.—In the legislature to-day resolutions were introduced providing that hereafter all incorporate towns shall make no discrimination as to race or color in the appointment of police.

An attempt was made to turn all the schools in the State over to the negro school commissioner, but the subject was referred to a committee.

A bill passed the House directing the payment of the foreign claims against the Bank of the State, represented by Baring Bros., and authorizing the Governor to take possession of the assets. The currency of the bank is to be redeemed by bonds.

The members are yet unpaid, no means having been raised, and great dissatisfaction exists.

A Heavy Government Swindle.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19.—The community was startled this afternoon by the publication of an alleged fraud on the Government of a quarter of a million dollars by a leading publishing house of this city. The matter has been rumored for weeks past, and strenuous efforts made to conceal the facts.

It is alleged that Messrs. Thomas, Howard, and Johnson, wholesale paper dealers, publishers, &c., held a contract to furnish printed blanks, envelops, &c., for the Postoffice Department, and, through collusion with A. F. Lee, late chief clerk of the Postoffice, have obtained receipts for a quarter of a million for goods never furnished.

Calvin F. Thomas, and James M. Johnson, of Thomas, Howard & Johnson, and A. F. Lee have been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $10,000 each. A civil suit has also been commenced.

The Celestials in Worcester.

WORCESTER, MASS., Aug. 19.—The Chinese Embassy arrived here on the morning express train from Albany and were met at the depot by a committee from Boston City Councils and an immense crowd of people. The party was transferred to the Bay State hotel in carriages, followed through the entire route by a great crowd of spectators. The compliments of Gov. Bullock were tendered through Cols. W. S. Washburne and Bullock of his staff.

Nominations for Congress.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 19.—The Democrats of the First Congressional District, in a convention held here this morning, nominated Erastus Wells for Congress, he receiving one vote more than John Hogan. The nomination was subsequently made unanimous.

The Republicans of the Eighth District of this State, in convention at Macon yesterday, nominated John F. Benjamin for re-election to Congress by acclamation.

RIVER AND WEATHER.

PITTSBURG, August 19—P. M.

Weather cloudy and warm.

River about 19 inches, and stationary.

NASHVILLE, August 19.

River stationary, with 28 inches on Harpeth Shoals.

Weather warm and showery.

Alpha arrived from Cairo.

CINCINNATI, August 19.

Weather warm, with almost a steady rain, and indications of more to-night.

River falling, with 7 feet 3 inches in the channel.

Arrivals—J. P. Webb, from Evansville; New York, from St. Louis, and Minneola, from Memphis.

Departures outside regular packets—Talequah, for Wheeling; St. James, for Maysville, and J. P. Webb, for Evansville.

CAIRO, August 19.

Port list—Shreve, from Vicksburg to St. Louis, 11 P. M.; Bismarck, New Orleans to St. Louis, 7 A. M.; Belle Memphis, 3 A. M.; White, Paducah packet, 2 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville packet.

River fell 4 inches.

Weather clear.

MEMPHIS, August 19.

Very heavy rains yesterday morning. Weather now clear.

River fell 2 inches.

Down—Arthur, to New Orleans, 3 A. M.

ST. LOUIS, August 19.

Arrived—Jennie Lewis, Keokuk City; Rob Roy and Mollie McPike, St. Paul; H. M. Shreve, Vicksburg; David Watts, Tennessee river; Continental, New Orleans.

Departed—City of Cairo, Memphis; Kellogg, New Orleans; Julia, Vicksburg; Commonwealth, New Orleans.

River falling steadily, and all upper streams declining.

Weather clear and warm.

SEYMOUR AND BLAIR MEETING AT ELIZABETHTOWN.

Speech of W. P. Chilton, Jr., of Alabama.

The following has been reported to us as a position taken by Mr. Chilton, in his speech at Elizabethtown on the 17th inst. Mr. C. said:

The overwhelming majority which has been cast for the Democratic party in the late election in Kentucky is no idle or unmeaning declaration of the people. It is intended as a solemn appeal in behalf of the Union and constitutional liberty; as a warning to the party in power, which boasts that its legislation is outside of the Constitution, to pause and reflect, to consider how far they have departed from the old Union land marks, and to retrace their steps and return to the Constitution of the fathers. The voice of the people, almost unanimous, has been given in no spirit of hatred or revenge, but with that determination which characterizes a people who are in earnest, and whose rights and liberties are involved.

This triumph of the Democratic party relates in no wise to the late war, nor is it based upon any sentiment growing out of that struggle. Union and Southern soldiers alike, in the contest, gathered around the Constitution in a spirit of fraternal concord and harmony, in mutual pledges, to strive to restore the rights and liberties of the people everywhere, and to restore to the Government its original splendor and purity. There were no animosities or bitterness of feeling to be seen; but all were engaged in perfect harmony in the noble work of peace and good government. Thus it is that the soldiers of the country would decide the great issue in the contest before us. With the people of Kentucky as a unit, if the party in power do not cease their violations of the Constitution, it would be well for them to look to the consequences of further aggression upon the clearly defined rights of this State. The Constitution cannot be amended by the votes of the bogus Legislatures of the South, so as to disfranchise any portion of the people of Kentucky, and this is the true meaning of the verdict just given.

But force will not be required to protect the rights of the freemen of Kentucky. This will be done by means of the ballot box, and by the great American people. The signs are cheering everywhere. A rapid change in public sentiment may be seen in every State, and the tide is bearing us on to victory. Soon will the banner of the Democracy move in triumph over the entire nation; then will the Union be restored, and then only. We will see the Union of the fathers, the Union of States, revolving in harmony around one common center. The flag, once, in the purer and happier days of our republic, the pride and admiration of every American citizen, will continue to wave over a prosperous and united people, and will float proudly to the breeze of every ocean, protecting our commerce upon every sea.

Such is the mission of the great Democratic party; restoration of the rights and liberties of the people; and the Union on the basis of the Constitution.

The Anatomized Yankee.

Prof. S—— was a physiological lecturer who traveled from one end of the country to the other, displaying his posters to the best advantage in country towns. Among the attractions of his exhibition were a skeleton and a manikin, the latter very perfect of its kind, and capable of being taken apart, bit by bit, till nothing was left but a vast pile of muscles and other parts of the human structure. Prof. S—— was a big wag in his way, and did not confine his drollery to his audiences. In one of the rural places out West he chanced to have for a bed-fellow a verdant farmer who was absolutely so green that he had never seen or even heard of artificial teeth. Before retiring for the night the conversation turned upon the facility with which a soldier stopping at the tavern used his artificial leg, and the Professor astonished the verdant farmer by telling him that some men were almost completely artificial, and predicted that the time would come when a man might be false throughout, having a stomach in which food might be placed, and with the addition of a spoonful of patent gastric juice, have the food quickly digested, adding slyly that he himself was greatly dependent on the manufacturer for his present existence. With these revelations the countryman dared hardly look at him.

On retiring for the night the lecturer purposely attracted the verdant's attention by removing his wig. When however, he opened his mouth, and quietly removed his teeth, the verdant, terrified by such a performance, hurriedly jumped into bed, and burying himself beneath the sheets, tried to lose himself in sleep. This the lecturer prevented by inarticulate mutterings, stating that he would extinguish the light, as he was rather ashamed to be seen taking himself apart.

Opening the closet door he carefully took his manikin apart, and bringing out his nicely-cleaned skull proceeded to arrange the lungs, heart, kidneys, liver, intestines and other parts of the manikin in various conspicuous parts of the room. The washstand, table, bureau and chairs were partly littered with the apparatus. While busy at this work he gave utterance to numerous painful howls and groans, fairly making the verdant's hair stand on end. He imitated the winding up of his lungs in readiness for the morning, and after sundry other tricks, jumped into bed, carrying with him the cold wash-basin, which he purposely backed up against the warm body of his bed-fellow who nearly jumped out of the bed from the contact, and through the night clung to the extreme verge of the bed in fear. The professor had his eyes open bright and early in the morning to witness the fun. Buried in the bed clothes with one little peep hole, through which to watch the proceedings, he waited. The verdant soon slipped out of bed and started for his pants, when his eyes fell on the glistening skull. A morbid fascination led his eyes around the room, and taking in the whole horror of the display at once, he grabbed his clothes, and with one long howl of terror and despair, rushed headlong from the room. The lecturer instantly jumped out of bed, and quickly dressing, slipped down stairs, where he met the countryman half out of his wits, trying to explain the necessity of leaving before breakfast. The appearance of the lecturer so quickly put together completed his fright, and with another howl he flew from the tavern and the village, to his home, where he related the astounding character of a Yankee who could take himself apart as easily as he could butcher and cut up an ox.

☞ The Mormons in Utah are manufacturing iron.

☞ Leotard, the gymnast, is coming over next autumn.

A REMINISCENCE OF GEN. GRANT.

NOT BY HIS FATHER.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Vindicator.]

It was one of those chill, drear days of November which Longfellow describes in a day upon which "the fire will not burn upon our hearths nor in our hearts."

A slow, constant rain had been falling since early morn, rendering the atmosphere so chill and cold that the soldiers gathered their overcoats more closely about their person or drew near their camp fires. Gen. Grant sat in his comfortable quarters, in Mexico, Mo., awaiting the return of a scouting party sent out the day before. At last they came, the muddy horses bearing their drenched, dripping burdens up to the very door of the room in which their General was seated. They did not return alone, those dreaded scouts. They knew too well what was required at their hands, to return without prisoners—prisoners taken from their quiet farm-houses, or from their peaceful pursuits—no matter where—they must be brought in to lend an air of importance to their shameless raids.

This time they had reaped a rich harvest, to judge by the number in citizen's dress, that were being hurried toward the cold, comfortless warehouse that had been turned into a prison.

A week passed on and nothing was heard from the unfortunate inmates of that gloomy building until one day a little child was playing beneath its windows and picked up a small note that had found its way to the ground, and took it home. It read:

"W. Garnett, of Lewis county, is seriously ill. For Heaven's sake, see that he has medical assistance!"

The next day, three ladies, Mrs. G., Mrs. W. and the writer of this rude sketch, visited Gen. Grant's headquarters.

We found him with a cigar in his mouth, and his feet at an elevation higher than his head, resting upon a stove. Neither of these were removed as we entered.

"General," said Mrs. G., in her plain, straightforward way, "you have a very sick prisoner down here, in whose behalf we have come this morning to intercede."

"Ah!" was the response, as he looked out from under the fatigue cap that shaded his eyes.

"Yes," continued the dear old lady, "and we are willing to give bonds, if necessary, if you will parole him for a few days until he gets better."

"Ha! ha! ladies, if I should grant your request I would be besieged night and day by all the rebel women in the country, until not one bushwhacker would be left in my safe keeping."

After several arguments were used to no avail, we left the room, feeling that we were turning away from a man dead to every feeling of humanity, and alive to nothing but his own selfish interest.

A few days more and another white-winged messenger found its way to us, confirming our worst fears. The poor, unknown prisoner was growing rapidly worse, and "could not hold out much longer without relief," so the note ran, and our hearts grew faint within us as we thought of the poor prospect of being permitted to render him the slightest assistance.

Should we make one more effort? Yes, said Mrs. G., we will try once more, he can but refuse.

The second time our attempt was successful. After giving bonds for the appearance of the prisoner, the poor sufferer was permitted to be taken to Mrs. G.'s house. A very handsome man he was, with his large, dark eyes, brown hair and heavy whiskers—a cattle dealer, he told us, and had taken no active part in the war, and a man of family too—a wife and a little babe; yet when he spoke of them, we found the effort was too great for him—it affected him too deeply, his voice trembled and his hand too—that poor, emaciated hand, as he raised it to shade his eyes.

He had bought some cattle, and he and the farmer of whom he purchased were driving them to pasture when they met the scouts, who captured them and the cattle too, and brought them in that rainy day; the fat cattle doubtless the best sign of "disloyalty" they wished to discover.

The best medical assistance was secured, but the physician shook his head doubtfully after closely examining his patient—his disease was pneumonia, had been neglected too long, and his recovery was doubtful.

We learned from him the address of his wife, and wrote to her, breaking the sad tidings as gently as we could, but rather urging upon her, if practicable, to visit him and us, who had taken such an interest in the stranger.

Alas! were ever words so fearfully potent, so full of meaning, as the words "too late!"

Even before the letter had been dispatched, we began to discover our patient growing worse.

It was toward the evening of the second day after his removal, that we entered his room, and found his dark eye aglow with a strange, unnatural fire.

"Ah! Maggie," he almost shrieked, "I knew you would come. It was hard to die among strangers, and without you."

He raved until near midnight, when he sank into a deep sleep.

When he awoke the fearful change wrought upon his features told us too plainly that death had already begun its inroads upon him.

Then Mrs. W. drew near him, and received messages for the absent loved ones—assuring him they should be faithfully delivered, and speaking to him of a happy and glorious meeting in a heavenly home.

As she mentioned the last word, his pale lips caught it up, pronounced it long and lovingly, his eye brightened for a moment, then closed forever, while his freed spirit had fled away to "where the dark waves of eternity break upon an unknown shore."

His parole was ended, and General Grant, by his cold indifference to suffering humanity, his neglect to provide medical assistance, rendered one more unhappy woman a widow, and added one more little innocent to the list of helpless orphanage.

NEGROES ATTACK A DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

he Disturbance at the Fourth Ward Meeting Last Night.

[From the Indianapolis Herald, Aug. 18.]

The difficulty at the Fourth ward meeting last night was commenced by some negroes quartered in a saloon near the place of meeting. Mr. Lowe and James B. Ryan had concluded their speeches, and Col. R. S. Ryan was speaking; when some of the patrols of the White Boys in Blue were on the outskirts of the crowd, and were attacked by some negroes who commenced the riot by throwing a club from the saloon window at the guards. There was a great deal of confusion at this, and then firing commenced by the negroes from the windows.

Three shots were fired from the saloon before the cry was given by the boys to rally. James S. Meiners was shot in the breast while rising from a stooping posture. Joseph Allantranger was severely wounded, and may be fatally, by a brick bat thrown by a negro. The boys then made a rush on the premises, but the negroes mysteriously disappeared. Upon an examination of the premises a musket loaded about three inches was found. By whom it was loaded no one knows, but being in the possession of the negroes it is fair to presume that it was loaded for the purpose of firing at the White Boys in Blue and Democrats. The White Boys in Blue and Democrats were not armed, having no weapons of any kind with them, and the fact that in all twenty-five shots were fired shows plainly that the negroes had been trained by somebody to bring on a row.

After the negroes had disappeared so mysteriously, the boys and the ward clubs formed ranks and marched down to their quarters. There are a thousand rumors afloat about nine houses and a church being riddled, but such is not the fact. And last night is not the first time that Democrats have been attacked in the Fourth ward. Two weeks ago, while Mr. Lowe was speaking, a stone was thrown at the stand from some negro quarter in that vicinity. The outrageous conduct of the Journal is already beginning to reap some reward for its incendiary articles. The negroes undoubtedly were urged to their dirty work by some mean whites in that vicinity of the town. Anything looking to a disturbance at a Democratic meeting is gloated over by these "peace men." It is a notorious fact that not a disturbance has ever occurred in Indianapolis at a Republican meeting, while scarce a Democratic meeting occurs that there is not some insult given by some Radical, and a muss raised. Loyal officers stand around and look on calmly, and chuckle at any wrong perpetrated by loyal ruffians.

Early Peaches.

The article which we copy from the Southern Cultivator on early Potatoes is written by one of the best informed Pomologists in the country, and will settle a question a good deal mooted in this region: Are Hale's Early and Early Tillotson the same or similar peaches and contemporaneous in the time of ripening?—[ED. RURALIST.

We publish below a letter from Mr. P. J. Berckmans, accompanying a box of peaches sent us. Whilst the "Hale's Early" were ripe and luscious, the "Early Tillotson," sent with them, did not appear to be more than half grown—not having begun to "turn."—EDS. SO. CULT.

EDITORS SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.—As quite considerable interest is manifested among fruit growers, as regards the quality and earliness of Hale's Early, I send you, by this day's express, a few specimens of that variety, together with one of Early Tillotson, so as to enable you to judge of their comparative merits. Both varieties were grown in the same soil, locality, slope and exposure, preventing any difference of influence on the variety. The first ripe specimen of Hale's was gathered on the tenth inst., and on the fifteenth half of the crop was in shipping order. The trees being only two years old, but a small crop was produced, from one to twenty-five specimens to each tree. Judging from present appearances the Early Tillotson will require at least ten days before it is in shipping condition and, as this branch of peach growing (I refer to shipping fruit to Northern markets) is assuming some importance, the introduction of the Hale's early peach will lengthen the shipping season fully two weeks and benefit the grower more than any variety heretofore cultivated. I should, however, remark that a spurious variety has been diffused. The genuine Hale has large blossoms and globose glands; the spurious has small blossoms. The specimens sent you are of fair average, but I had to send them of such a state of maturity as would enable them to carry well, the more advanced specimens having been in great demand by all the members of the family.

Very respectfully, P. J. BERCKMANS.

Augusta, Ga., June, 1868.

☞ An Ohio exchange says something is the matter with the bees this summer. They refuse to send out swarms or make any honey.

☞ An elopement from the most elevated circles of [illegible] riches is said, by an exchange, to be the chief topic of gossip just now at Long Branch.

☞ James R. Jones, of New York, while being shaved, Sunday morning, was robbed by the barber of a diamond breastpin worth $150.

HOW GRANT AND BUTLER WERE RECONCILED.

George Wilkes' Account.

Mr. George Wilkes, in the last number of his Spirit of the Times, tells how he was instrumental in bringing about a reconciliation between Generals Grant and Butler. We quote:

The political readers of the Spirit have been made aware through articles in other journals, but never in our own, that the editor of this paper, several months ago, undertook the delicate and what seemed the difficult task of removing the misunderstanding which had for some time existed between General Grant and General Butler, and of placing these two distinguished public servants once more in good accord. We made no public allusion to our own efforts in this matter, because we had no personal objects to promote. Our sole desire was to clear up what we felt must be a misrepresentation on both sides, in order not only that these leaders might co-operate cordially in the fall campaign, but that a depressing uneasiness, because of their antagonism, might be removed from the loyal portion of the public mind. We knew, in undertaking this task, that many others had embarked in it and failed; but feeling that we had an advantage over them in not being a politician—that is to say, not a politician in a mere party sense of that term—we went at it with a guarantee against suspicion, and without risk at the same time to the good will which existed for us on both sides.

This undertaking was commenced in March last, by an interview with General Grant, in which all the matters that had been currently reported as causing points of difference between him and General Butler, were fully and freely discussed. As we had supposed, General Grant frankly disavowed any intention to reflect upon the military conduct or position of General Butler at Bermuda Hundreds, by the famous phrase in his report about the Army of the James being "bottled up," and when the matter of General Butler's subsequent rejection of General Grant's invitation to meet him at his house came up, it fell from consequence, with equal rapidity, on due explanation.

There was then, in fact, nothing left but the puny matter of decorum in relation to the note of invitation; and as General Butler had clearly acted under a misapprehension in regard to that, and was, therefore, plainly in the wrong, we felt that all real obstacles to a cordial reconciliation had entirely vanished. The only difficulty from the first had been to induce General Grant to talk upon the subject at all; and, indeed, we must admit he evinced great reluctance to be led into it on this occasion, but being in, he was as frank as his great nature always is, and left but little for us to do at the end beyond the process of the report.

Our calculation as to General Butler's action was correct. On being informed of the substance of our interview with General Grant, he immediately saw that there was but one material point of issue left between them (as governing the problem of personal antagonism), and that upon that point he had acted under a direct misapprehension. General Butler has a maxim which may be commended to the observation of all stupid, stubborn men. It is that "no man who respects himself can afford to remain in the wrong after he once knows it," so all that there was left to be done in the premises by us was to place the facts in proper shape for the joint comprehension of General Grant and himself, so that the final disposal of the case might be satisfactory and complete. We therefore addressed a letter to Gen. Butler, detailing the conversation had with General Grant. A copy of this letter was shown to General Grant, and in due time it was answered by General Butler. This answer recognized the fact that Gen. Grant had not intended to reflect upon him by his allusion to the situation of the army at Bermuda Hundreds, as being within his own (the writer's) knowledge; and as to his note about the evening party, Gen. Butler frankly asked permission to withdraw it. Upon this correspondence being turned over to Gen. Grant, he "cordially" consented to Gen. Butler's wish, and deeming the remaining matters of no real importance, refrained from touching them, and stopped right there.

It is true that this process, which has been erroneously dignified with the name of a negotiation, covered quite a stretch of time, and therefore it has been assumed that there were great difficulties in bringing these gentlemen together; but the truth is that it was the joint desire of both Gen. Grant and Gen. Butler, as soon as it was seen by each how little there was to be adjusted, that the adjustment should be delayed till after the close of the impeachment trial. The reason of this was that it was constantly expected that the defense would put Gen. Grant upon the stand with the view of hetchelling him with a fierce cross-examination; and, in that case, Gen. Butler would be required to defend him while there from any improper assault, it was not thought advisable that any change of their personal relations should be effected at that time. This is all there is about the delay which caused so many rumors, except what there is about the delay of General Butler's final answer to Gen. Grant's acceptance of his request. This last delay was caused by our own personal absence from Washington from the latter part of June until General Grant had set out for the West; and as we had made ourself the intermediary and pivot of the correspondence, General Butler had no authoritative medium of communication with General Grant till we called on him again. Subsequent to General Grant's departure from Washington, however, we addressed General Butler a note, with the view of closing the matter up before General Grant's return, and to this we received an answer from General Butler that he intended soon to make a speech to his constituents at Gloucester, Mass., which he thought would prove a satisfactory termination of the whole correspondence.

The Potato Bug.

The following article which we copy from the Columbus Dispatch contains information respecting the habits of the potato bug which we should be glad to see confirmed by further experiment, if it be true he is unable to climb the steep or bar side lead of a furrow, and is too gregarious or too lazy to use his wings that knowledge is useful:

MR. EDITOR: Having, as I think, saved my crop of potatoes from the ravages of the potato bug, it may be of interest to some of your readers to know the result of my observations and experiments, especially that the destruction caused by these pests, is becoming so discouraging to the potato growers.

I discovered them in my patch of one acre on Monday morning. I had not visited the ground since Friday, at which time there were no signs of them. How they came, whether flying or crawling, I am unable to say. That they were bred on the plant or in the ground is hardly probable, as they were all fully grown when discovered. The bug is too well known to need an extended description as to external appearance; though some points and habits may have not been generally noticed. The male is considerably smaller in size than the female and flies about more; though neither seem inclined to fly, either by day or night, unless disturbed. The body of the female, upon dissection seems to be literally filled with eggs; but as yet they do not appear to have commenced depositing them. The field which is nearly square, was attacked from the South side, and they appear to have swarmed on three little knolls at starting, the vines on them being literally stripped of the leaves. From these three starting points they were spreading out rapidly in every direction when discovered, crawling from one hill to another. Noticing that they were unable to climb a steep place, I just had a trench cut across the field with one perpendicular face, which effectually checked the spreading of them. I then divided the infested section into small divisions, by similar ditches, and commenced picking them off by hand. It really looked like a herculean task, but two days work of four women has effectually cleaned them from about one quarter of an acre, and thereby saved the whole patch. The cost will not exceed ten dollars and as the potatoes were all of the Early Goodrich variety, and very promising, I consider the investment a very good one.

I am satisfied that if they be taken in time, or as soon as they attack the field, they can be confined to a small space, and there, they could be destroyed effectually. Like other insects they breed very rapidly, and the young ones are more destructive than the old. The eggs are deposited on the upper side of the leaf, and at uniform distances from each other. They are about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter, of a bright yellowish brown color, and covered with a very hard shell. Lime dusted upon the plants had no effect whatever either to drive them off or prevent them feeding. They will crawl towards a fire at night, but do not venture into it. We tried whipping them out, but one man might as well undertake to drive a drove of hogs out of a corn field. They will leave one plant and go to the next, but they will invariably work in the field and you cannot prevent them except by killing. An idea of the number may be formed from the fact that one hand picked up upwards of two quarts in a single afternoon and four of them were employed two days, on a quarter of an acre.

Hoping that others will make known their success with them,

I am yours, &c.

CHAS. W. GREENE.

Columbus Ky., June 24, 1868.

THE BEST PICKLES EVER MADE.—A connoisseur in pickles gives the following recipe for making the very best in use:

A peck of green tomatoes, sliced, one dozen onions, sliced also, sprinkle them with salt, and let them stand until the next day, then drain them. Then use the following as spices: one box of mustard seed, one and a half ounces of black pepper, one ounce of whole cloves, one ounce of yellow mustard, and one ounce of allspice, put in the kettle a layer of spice, one of tomatoes, and of onions, alternate, cover the m with vinegar, wet the mustard before putting it in; let the whole boil about twenty minutes.

☞ The ladies of London are guilty of queer vagaries, if we may believe a correspondent, who says he saw a lady in Rotten Row, the other day, with a mound of hair on her head full two feet high, and not a hair of it natural. He says the ladies generally are dressing their heads in that way.

☞ A Newport fisherman, a few days since, hooked a fine bass weighing about forty pounds, and was in the act of bringing it to land, when a shark seized it, and severed it in the middle, carrying off the largest part for his dinner.

☞ While a ball was going on at Bethel, Conn., the other evening, some uninvited fellows thrust through the door a two hundred pound hog, which at once mingled with the dancers and created a marked sensation.

☞ On the second floor of a very fine house in the Rue de Paix lives an old woman who has made a princely fortune by advertising for pretty little girls, whom she educates for the ballet, and of whose salaries she afterward receives 15 per cent.

☞ The sweet potato crop at the South will be a very large one.

HIGHLY GRATIFYING STATE OF THE CANVASS.

The Country Aflame With Enthusiasm for Seymour and Blair.

[From the New York World, August 17.]

If it were not that the Democracy were so wide awake and hard at work everywhere, we should have some fear lest they might be lulled into apathy by the quiescence of the Radical foe. The Tribune calls this a "desperate conflict;" yet the thinned majorities who read the Tribune and papers of its sort appear, instead of making it a conflict at all, to be paralyzed by the vigor and enthusiasm which is manifest North, South, East and West among Democratic voters. Appearances indicate that

"Our enemies have fallen, have fallen,"

already, before the breach has been assayed. Yet their flight seems to be regarded, by the friends of the Union and the Constitution, as a fresh incentive to make their punishment greater, and the triumph of the Union cause more complete.

The West is fairly aflame with Democratic enthusiasm. Reports of the mass meetings held there abound with proofs of overwhelming accessions to the party from the other side, and of the fealty of every old campaigner who has held fast to Democratic principles through good and evil times. The speakers are among the ablest of American orators and statesmen. Pendleton, Thurman, Ward and others are organizing victory in Ohio. The Germans are among the first to join in the political revolution, and it is claimed that the change in the German vote alone will secure the State for Seymour and Blair. Senator Hendricks, in Indiana, and Senator Doolittle, in Wisconsin, are marching at the heads of the campaigners in those States, conquering and inspiring public opinion wherever they go. Both these States are counted, at this stage of the contest, as surely Democratic by handsome majorities. This will send Mr. Doolittle back to the Senate, as well as help to elect our candidates for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential chairs. Michigan is another State, where, according to the voice of the local press and all the news which comes to us, "the work goes bravely on." The Detroit Free Press declares that "never in the history of political contests have the indications thus early been so favorable to the Democracy. We have cheering accounts from all sections. Our friends are active and determined, and if the State is not redeemed from the blight of Radicalism which has so long been upon it, it will not be for the want of work." So in regard to Illinois, Iowa, and Minnesota. Eden and his co-laborers in Iowa are laboring with an ability and energy that cannot fail to break the large majority against us two years ago, and that may yet succeed in turning the scale. The popular changes in Illinois and Minnesota lead our friends in those regions to prophecy certain victory.

California and Oregon have already proved the stuff of which their populations are made. Headstrong and Radical at the outset, like the populations of all new and adventurous commonwealths, they were the first to resent, despise and rebel against the false Republicanism which has become tyranny, and are now working with all their might to put down its leaders and its power. Popular sentiment thus revolutionized gathers strength in such communities as it flows. It is satisfied with nothing less than victory, and a victory, in November, the people of California and Oregon are bound to win.

Here at the East we listen to and read nothing but good news. Pennsylvania might be likened to a battle-ground, were it not that the war cry is the same everywhere, and the cheers nearly all for "Seymour and Blair!" The Radicals of the Keystone State are only less benumbed and discouraged than those of New York and New Jersey, who have given up the ghost of a chance to overcome or check the rising of the Democratic hosts. Their public meetings are so slimly attended in the majority of instances, that the latest speakers are compelled to speak briefly, or talk to the empty air; whereas not a call has been made for a Democratic gathering which did not elicit a response, according to the size of the place whence it was issued, from hundreds or thousands of citizens.

New England, aroused by the clarion voice of Connecticut, the echoes of which have not yet ceased, is reinvigorating herself with sound political doctrines, administered by Democratic campaigners whose voice is full of hope and cheer.

Delaware is a pillar of the Democratic temple, which stands as firm and steadfast as it did when the Sampson of Radicalism did his best to pull it down. What a Sampson failed in, neither Simpson nor his followers appear disposed to attempt; and the Democrats of Delaware have pretty nearly their own way. The inhabitants of Maryland, recovering from the swoon of disgust into which they were cast during the war by the outrages of Radical satraps, and the advent of Radical carpet-baggers, are determined now to assert their rights to the ballot. That right being thoroughly resumed, there remains no difficulty in sweeping the State for the Democratic candidates.

Baffled in the North, our enemies are augmenting their efforts and intrigues to secure the Southern vote for Grant and Colfax. This vote was long ago admitted by the Radicals in Congress and the Radical press, North and South, to be absolutely necessary, as a whole, to the success of their cause. But the present prospect is, that, in spite of the immense advantages they have secured and still retain in the form of military despotisms and carpet-bag majorities in the State Legislatures, the schemers will be hoisted in several Southern States by their own petards. Political meetings are possible for Democrats in the South, as well as for Radicals and negroes; and the Democratic masses are striving to make their meetings so orderly, and so unobjectionable to their present tyrants, except from the fact of the protests against tyranny in all shapes which are uttered by the speakers, that the Radicals have no other way to put them down except by the instigation of negro mobs. The briefest and best advice which Southern Democrats can adopt is given them by an eminent Democratic speaker who has been a witness of the condition of politics in Missouri, where the State officers are described as "a disgrace to civilization," and "the Radicals do everything in the most odious manner:"

1. Let them organize their entire physical force in clubs.
2. Let them organize their social power for self-protection.
3. Let them maintain every right by every legal means, and redress every wrong they suffer by all the remedy known to the law.

The opportunity to rid themselves of the odious oppression under which they suffer is one to secure which Southern men of sense are making every sacrifice consistent with honor. The thorns in their sides goad them, not to desperation, but to discretion. Vigilance, forbearance and consistent work—these constitute a policy, the only policy through which the citizens of the South can hope to escape from the toils of their and the people's masters, inflict upon the latter the vengeance of a Waterloo political defeat, and thus secure for themselves and the country peace.

IMPORTS.

[FROM THE BOOKS OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.]

BY RIVER—AUG. 19.

ST. LOUIS—Per Alaska—25 bbls barytes, Hazlett-Leonard & co—30 bxs soap, Stege & R—40 do do, Wedkind & co—10 do do, Rophe & Haxlhouser—30 do do, Shrodt & Caldeway—25 do do, Billing & Dreisbach—6 bags seed, Pitkin, Wiard & co—54 bales hemp, W A Richardson & Son—1½ bbls varnish, 2 bales duck, 5 bg cotton yarn, 289 bxs soap, consignees.

MADISON—Per J L Graham—35 bgs oats, R H Robinson—41 do wheat, Brandeis & Crawford—209 bbls lime, Pitkin, Wiard & co—103 do do, 3 do potatoes, 1 do wheat, 3 cattle, 1 box mdse, 15 pkgs woodenware, 5 hhds tobacco, 39 bbls flour, consignees.

CINCINNATI—Per Gen. Lytle—10 bbls sugar, Newcomb, Buchanan & co—30 bxs cheese, Abner Cooper—10 pkgs mackerel, Gould, Bunce & co—1 cask white, 102 pcs iron, 136 bxs mdse, 24 pcs castings, 2 bbls whisky, 78 pkgs tobacco, 44 bxs drugs, 35 do hardware, 50 bags malt, 3 bales bags, 1 tc lard, 141 bbls ale and beer, 11 bbls bacon, 59 kgs nails, 3 bales moss, 42 trunks, 41 bbls oil, 1 bbl sugar, 1 bx lemons, 13 bbls tobacco, 2 bags meal, 2 bxs fruit, [illegible] 1 bbl alcohol, 100 pkgs soap and candles, 10 kegs white lead, 4 buggies, 1 horse, 508 pkgs sundries, consignees.

CINCINNATI—Per Maj. Anderson—8 hhds tobacco, Hay & co—50 bbls whisky, J Monks & Cobb—25 do do, McKee, Cunningham & co—5 kegs white lead, 1 crate queensware, [illegible] pkgs sundries.

BY RAILROAD.

LOUISVILLE, MEMPHIS AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD.—217 bgs wheat, Snyser & Milton—10 bbls do, 14 Verhoef Jr & co—300 do do, S M Lemont & co—65 do do, Brandeis & Crawford—28 hhds tobacco, Spratt & co—1 do do [illegible] consignees.

LOUISVILLE AND FRANKFORT RAILROAD.—3 barrels whisky, McKee, Cunningham & co—5 do do, Todd & Richardson—37 bags wheat, Snyser & Milton—2 bxs nails, 36 bgs oats, 17 do rye, 1 fan mill, 21 bdls copper, pipe, 100 pieces bagging, 3 bbls grease, 2 bales bags, consignees.

CEMENT
LIME-PLASTER
& FIRE BRICK

M. M. SHORES, Prest. J. B. SPEED, Supt.

Louisville Cement and Water Power Company,

NO. 119 MAIN ST.,

Between Third and Fourth streets.

SPECIAL attention given to shipments, and lowest rates of freights obtained. Cash paid for returned cement barrels. [illegible]

Agricultural Implements!

WE are agents for the following celebrated machines:

CIDER MILLS.

Improved Buckeye, Senior $45 00
Improved Buckeye, Junior ...... [illegible]
Improved Kentucky, large ...... [illegible]
Improved Excelsior, large ...... [illegible]
Improved Hutchinson, small ...... [illegible]
Improved Hutchinson Wine Press 15 00

SORGHUM MILLS.

Sechler & Porter's No. 0, 2 rolls $40 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 1, 2 rolls 70 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 2, 3 rolls 90 00
Sechler & Porter's No. 3, 3 rolls ...... [illegible]
Sechler & Porter's No. 4, 3 rolls 150 00
Sechler & Porter's No. [illegible] ...... [illegible]
4-horse Horizontal, with band wheel and pulleys 225 00

VICTOR CANE MILLS.

No. 3, capacity 40 gals. per hour $60 00
No. [illegible], capacity [illegible] gals. per hour ...... [illegible]
No. [illegible], capacity [illegible] gals. per hour ...... [illegible]
No. [illegible], capacity [illegible] gals. per hour ...... [illegible]
No. [illegible], capacity [illegible] gals. per hour ...... [illegible]

COOK'S SUGAR EVAPORATOR.

No. 2, galvanized iron pan and furnace $75 00
No. 3, galvanized iron pan and furnace ...... [illegible]
No. 4, galvanized iron pan and furnace ...... [illegible]
No. 2, copper pan and furnace ...... [illegible]
No. 3, copper pan and furnace ...... [illegible]
No. 4, copper pan and furnace 170 00

Cutting Boxes, Corn Shellers, Churns, &c.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

PITKIN, WIARD & CO.,

jy23 dim 96 West Main Street.

Commercial Matters

FURNISHED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 19.

The Louisville wholesale market this season for vegetables and green fruits has been remarkably active and prolific, with regular and heavy shipments daily to the Northern and Eastern cities, including Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Milwaukee and Chicago. This is a cheap and primary market for many articles of produce, chief of which are potatoes, the exports of which are immense. Green apples are now in fair supply, with a Northern demand, and large shipments this week to Chicago. The prevailing rates here range from $3 50 to $5 per bbl for round lots, in shipping order.

Among the wants of our city, in addition to a well organized Board of Trade, is a definitely located market space for the sale of country produce by the wagon load—hay, or corn, or potatoes, or any other product that seeks this market in quantities suitable for dealers or shippers who are purchasing for other points. In other large cities public stands are provided, and every facility offered for traders to buy or sell at the market rates, which, to a great extent, checks hucksterage, and is an advantage to both consumer and producer, as all sales are at uniform rates; and if an order to any large amount is to be filled, it can be done in one or two days, or possibly hours, whereas it now requires a week or more.

The first new cotton sent to this market was exhibited on 'Change to-day by the firm of George W. Wicks & Co., cotton factors, No. 102 Main street. It is the first boll of the season, and was grown near Courtland, Ala., at Ingleside, the staple being fine and silky and fully an inch in length of fibre. Subjoined is the letter of the successful planter, which must prove of interest to all our commercial readers:

"INGLESIDE, ALA., Aug. 15, 1868.

MESSRS. GEO. W. WICKS & CO.—GENTLEMEN: I send you the first boll of cotton opened in this neighborhood. It is from a field of eight acres on my place, which I think will make a bale to the acre. I have one hundred acres nearly as good. Hoping that our defunct "King" may again resume his scepter over your market, I am yours, very truly, J. J. BARCLAY."

Country produce is fluctuating in prices, particularly for perishable articles, the quotations for which take a wide margin. Dried fruits, both new and old, are inquired for, with some contracts for new product at prevailing rates. Good cheese is very scarce, and rates at present are nearly nominal excepting for factory, which has largely advanced.

Star candles, of all sizes, have been slightly advanced by the manufacturers, and we change our quotations accordingly. Apples and potatoes are a little lower, and among other transactions we record the sale of 30,000 pounds cotton rags to a city paper mill.

The New York dispatch to the Board of Trade quoted cotton quiet but steady; middling uplands, 30c. Dry goods, sugar, coffee, wheat, oats, mess pork, lard, cut meats and bacon quiet but steady. Flour quiet but weak. Corn—demand fair and prices firm; prime held at $1 22. Whisky quiet and weak at 67@68c.

The Chicago dispatch quoted flour quiet but steady. Wheat—demand fair and prices firm; No. 2 spring, $1 67, seller's month. Corn quiet but steady; No. 1, 99c, seller's month and saleable. Oats dull and lower; 53½c, cash; 52¼c, seller's month. Rye dull and nominal, $1 28@1 30. Barley dull and nominal; $1 54 for No. 2. Provisions quiet but steady and prices unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal at 60@65c.

The Cincinnati dispatch quoted flour dull and unchanged. Wheat inactive and drooping; No. 1 nominally $2 08. Corn firm and prices a shade better, though not quotably higher; ear 93@94c. Oats quiet but firm at 55c. Rye, demand fair and prices firm at $1 38. Provisions quiet but firm. Bacon scarce and held at 13⅛; sales at 13⅛c for shoulders. Whisky inactive and prices drooping; no buyers better than 65c.

The New Orleans dispatch quoted cotton irregular at 29@30c. Flour quiet but firm; superfine $8 50. Corn quiet but steady at $1 10@1 15. Oats dull and unchanged at 65c. Hay dull and nominal, retailing at $26@26 75. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess pork $31. Bacon shoulders 14c; clear sides 17¾c. Lard 19@21c.

The St. Louis dispatch quoted mess pork steady, with a fair demand at $29 75@30 00. Lard 18¾@19c. Bacon steady, with a fair demand. Shoulders 13¼@13⅞c; clear sides 17¼@17¾c. Flour quiet and prices unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal. Corn 92@95c. Oats 50@55c. Rye $1 15@1 20.

MONETARY.

Money continues easy, and borrowers on short time are supplied at 9 and 12 per cent, on first-class bills and paper, secured by good collaterals. Discounts are not active, but the banks have not any large sums of money spoiling on their hands.

Government stocks are heavy, with little doing, neither offerings nor bonds forming a feature in the transactions of the day. At the afternoon Board in the New York market, they showed some disposition to rally, but the closing rates still average below those of yesterday.

Specie and bonds come in so slowly as not to give our bankers anything to ship for the creation of exchange; but the demand is so light that even in the destitution of supply, the price is very weak at 1-10 premium.

Nashville Railroad stock is in good demand, and forms the most important feature in the transactions in the bond market; and we have heard of some small lots of bonds changing hands.

[Corrected by MORTON, GALT & CO., Bankers, 150 West Main street.]

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	144	144½
Silver dollars	144	
Silver ½s and ¼s	135	
Silver dimes and half dimes	133	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.		
Five-twenties 1881	112¾	113¼
Five-twenties 1862	112⅜	113⅜
Five-twenties 1864	107⅛	108⅛
Five-twenties 1865	106¾	107⅞
Five-twenties 1867	106¼	107¼
Ten-forties	107⅛	108⅜
Union Pacific R. R. 1st mort. bonds		102

Review of the Market.

[NOTE.—Our quotations are the Wholesale Prices, the lowest figures being strictly the Cash rates. All Small Orders are a fraction higher, while general orders, with the Cash, are filled at the inside rates.]

BARLEY AND MALT—Nothing of consequence doing, and we quote new barley at $1 50@1 60. Barley malt in light demand at $2 75@2 90 in store, for old crop.

BAGS—We quote new gunnies, 2 bush, at 21@21½c; resewed 20@21c. Hemp bags, 2 bush, seamless, 25@30c, and 32@35c as to quality. Cotton bags, 2 bush, 50@55c, and 2½ bush, 65@70c, all in lots.

BEEF—Stock light, mess beef at $20 per bbl. Dried beef, sugar cured, 19@20c per pound, in canvas. Beef tongues, dried $7@7 50 per dozen.

BRAN, &c.—We note sales of bran at $18@20 per ton, in lots. Shorts and Shipstuff range from $25 to 30 00 per ton, and middlings $35@36 00 per ton.

BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE—The rates are steadier, with a sale of 30 pieces power loom bagging at 24c, and 150 coils and half coils machine rope at 9½@10c. We quote Kentucky hemp bagging, 1¾ lbs, 16@16½c, 2 lbs Kentucky, 22@24c, as to brand; flax and India, 23@25c; rope, hand made, 6½@7½c, choice 8½@9c, machine-made 9½ to 10c. Baling twine 20@22c, sewing twine 28@30c. Small sales Missouri machine rope at 9¼c.

COTTON—Stock very light, with a fair demand for middling, with none in market. We quote low middling at 26½@27½c.

COTTON YARNS, &c.—We quote light sales as follows: No. 500 yarns, 20c to 22c per dozen; No. 600 at 18c to 20c, and No. 700 at 16c to 18c, in bales. We quote carpet chain, candle-wick and cotton twine at 42c in lots; small sales at 45@46c.

CHEESE—Stock light, and Western Reserve and Hamburg nominal. We quote factory 16½@17c, pine apple 25@27c, and Bluegrass at 15@16c.

COAL—Stocks moderate, and we quote Pittsburg, afloat, in barges, at 14c. Retail rates are $5 per load of 25 bushels, delivered, or 20c per bushel. Pomeroy coal abundant at 14c, to boats.

CORNMEAL—Demand limited, with sales of bolted loose at $1 05 per bushel, and $1 10 packed.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—GREEN APPLES $4@6 per bbl. DRIED APPLES nominal. DRIED PEACHES—quarters at 5½@6c, and halves at 7½@8c. BEESWAX 35@37c per lb. BUTTER—Fresh scarce at 35@40c per pound for country, and 37@38c for choice Western Reserve. BEANS—White nominal at $4 75 per bushel. EGGS—Fresh packed at 15c per dozen, and 10@11c loose. FEATHERS—Prime lots command 75@76c, in shipping order, and mixed lots bring 70@72c. FLAXSEED at the mill quoted at $2. GINSENG—new crop, well dried and seasoned, 85c; green 20@25c per pound. HONEY—Fair to choice 20@25c per pound.

CANDLES AND SOAP—We quote star candles in lots, full weight, at 21c, and light weight, or 12 oz, at 17½c. Sales of 14 oz. at 18¾c, in large boxes, and 19¼c in half boxes, and 19¾c in quarter boxes. Tallow candles, summer mold, at 15@16c. Soap, pure German at 9c; mottled soap at 8½c, and rosin soap at 7c.

DRY GOODS, &c—Trade moderately active, with fair stocks on hand, and we quote domestics, heavy brown cotton, standard, at 16½@17¼c, other qualities from 12½ to 17c. Bleached goods as to weight and width range from 9 to 25c.

FISH, &c.—New mackerel, we quote No. 1 medium per bbl, $22 50 to $23 50, and in kits $2 75; No. 2 medium in bbls, $18 50@19 00, and kits, $2 50 to $2 60; No. 3, large, $13 50 to 14 00 per bbl, and in kits at $1 80 to 2 00. No. 3 mackerel, new, $12 50; kits $1 65@1 85.

FREIGHTS—We quote to New Orleans at 25 to 50 cents per hundred, as to classification. All rail rates East to New York are at 70 cents per hundred for 4th class, $1 40 per bbl for flour, and $1 20 per hundred for cotton uncompressed, and to Boston $1 30 per hundred.

FLOUR—Holders maintain full rates, though we notice less activity in the market, with sales of 125 bbls A No. 1 at $11, and 100 bbls in assorted lots at $6 75 for low superfine to $12 for strictly fancy. We quote in lots in store as follows: Fine flour $6@6 50; superfine $6 75@7 25; and extra $7 75@8 25; extra family $9 00@9 50, and A No. 1 at $10 50@11 00, and fancy brands $11 50@12 00. Rye flour is in fair request, with sales at $8 50@9 25 for No. 2 and No. 1.

GRAIN—The market for WHEAT is less active, though firm, to-day, with a sale of 700 bushels prime red at $2 20, and 563 bushels choice in store at $2 25. The prevailing buying rate is $2 15 for prime. CORN is quiet, with sales of ear and shelled in bulk from store at 90@95c, and from wagons at 83@85c. OATS are rather dull in store at 48@50c in bulk. RYE is quiet at $1 25@1 30.

GROCERIES—We quote sales of 150 bags Rio coffee, at 21@25½c for fair to prime, and 25 hogsheads Porto Rico sugar at quotations. Laguayra 25½@26c; Java prime 36@36½c, and Mocha 43@46c; small orders 1c advance. SUGAR, raw, we quote as follows: Porto Rico, fair 12½@13½c, prime 14@14½c, and choice 14¾@15c, in lots. Demarara refined 15¼@16c. Cuba raw in lots at 12¾@13½c, small sales at ½c advance or in bbls. Refined sugar in lots, hard standard at 17½c; small sales at 17¾@17½c; soft refined at 15¼@16¾c, as to grade, and small sales at 15½@17c. Eastern sirups 55c@$1 20 per gallon as to quality and package. RICE—Louisiana, in packages, 11@11½c; Carolina in tierces at 12c; small sales at 12½c. Plantation molasses very scarce at 95c@$1 10 per gallon.

HAY—Fair demand, with sales of new timothy, baled, on arrival on the wharf at $13 per ton. Sales in store at $14@15, as to quality.

HIDES—We quote 10@11c for green salted, and 18@20 for dry salted; flint hides 18@20c, and green from butchers 8@9c.

HOPS—We quote the nominal rates at 35@5[illegible] as to quality.

HEMP—The market is poorly supplied, and quotations of undressed nominally $165 to $175 per ton.

ONIONS—Receipts fair, with sales at $2 50@2 75 per bbl, in shipping order, with small sales at $3.

POTATOES—We quote sales of loose, from wagons, at $1 50@1 75 per bbl, and in store at $2@2 25 per bbl, in round lots, and sales at $2 50 per bbl in shipping order.

OILS—We quote Lard oil No. 1 at $1 35@1 40 per gallon, and No. 2 at $1 10@1 20; strictly pure $1 45. Carbon or coal oil at 38@43c. Linseed oil, in lots, at $1 13; small sales at $1 15 per gallon.

PIG IRON—We quote a sale of 500 tons hot blast at prices ranging from $37 to $41 per ton.

PROVISIONS AND LARD—We hear of no sales, but quote MESS PORK in lots at $29, and at retail at $29 50. BULK MEATS are unchanged as follows: Shoulders 12¾@13c, clear ribbed sides 16c, and clear sides 16¾c, loose. BACON is quiet, as follows: Shoulders 13¾@14c, clear ribbed sides 16¾@17c, and clear sides 17¾@17¾c, all packed. Hams, plain sugar cured, 19@19¾c, all packed, and fancy hams 20¾@21c. BREAKFAST BACON, sugar cured, at 18@18½c in canvas, loose; 18¾@18¾c, packed. LARD is quiet and rather dull at 18¾@19c in tierces, for prime pork house, and 20@21c in kegs for leaf. Country and butchers' lard ½@¾c lower.

RAGS—Buyers at 5@5½c for choice cotton, and 3¾c for fair lots; mixed 3 to 4c. Woolen rags 1 to 4½c per lb. A sale of 30,000 lbs cotton rags at 5¾c.

SALT—We quote in lots as follows: per bbl of 280 lbs net, $2 50 per bbl, and $3 15 per bbl of 7 bushels, or 45 cents per bushel in lots, and retail lots 50 cents. Dairy salt $3 per bbl of 280 lbs, all for Ohio river or Kanawha.

TALLOW—We quote country rendered at 10@10½c, city rendered 11¼c, rough tallow grease at 7¾@8¾c, buying rates. Sales of rendered at 12¼@13¾c.

WOOL—Light supplies and moderate demand, and we quote clothing or short unwashed at 20@28c, combing 30@32c, washed and picked 42@44c per lb, buying rates. Sales of mixed or burry washed wool at 30@35c.

WHISKY—Market quiet to-day, with no sales of copper reported. Highwines, free, are quoted at $1 25.

Louisville Tobacco Market.

There were sales at but three of the warehouses to-day, the offerings including a hogshead and a box of manufacturing leaf from Weakly county, Tennessee, the former at $19 00 and the latter at $20 00.

Sales at warehouses 70 hhds, rejections 19 hhds, at prices ranging as follows: 1 box at $20, 1 hhd at $19, 1 at $15, 3 at $14@14 25, 11 at $13 50@13 75, 5 at $12@12 75, 14 at $11@11 75, 11 at $10@10 75, 9 at $9 10@9 75, 5 at $8@8 75, 9 at $7 00@7 85, 3 at $6 05@6 10, 2 at $5@5 50, and 1 at $4 80.

Horse and Mule Market.

Account of the auction sales at the stable of Messrs. B. W. Jenkins & Co., corner Fifth and Green streets, from August 17th to the 19th, inclusive:

Bay horse $125, sorrel mule $105, buggy $125, brown mare mule $175, roan pony $67 50, bay horse $57 50, bay horse $66 50, bay mule $122 50, wagon $28 50, gray pony, $72, bay horse $98, gray mare $84 50, bay mare $90, bay horse $18 50, bay mare $49, bay mule $125, wagon and harness $8, bay mule $106, spring wagon $80.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, August 19.

COTTON—Receipts 5 bales; exports 2 bales.
FLOUR—Quiet; superfine $6 50@7.
GRAIN—Wheat $2@2 10. Corn 95c. Oats 55@60c.
HAY—$22.
BRAN—$21.
CORNMEAL—$4 40@4 60.
PROVISIONS—Pork $31. Lard 19¾@21c. Bacon firmer; shoulders 14c, clear sides 18c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

SEEDS—Clover $8@8 25.
FLOUR—Dull; Northwestern extra family $9 50@11 50, Ohio do, $11@12 50.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; receipts large; red $2 40@2 45. Rye $1 65 for new Pennsylvania, $1 70 for old. Corn dull and lower; yellow $1 25@1 28, mixed Western $1 23. Oats unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess pork $29 75@30. Lard 19c.
PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, August 19.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firm for prime, common very dull; prime white $1 28@1 30. Oats dull; prime to choice 75@80c, ordinary 65@70c. Rye dull at $1 50.
PROVISIONS—Unchanged. Mess pork $30 50. Bacon rib sides 17¾@17¾c; shoulders 14¾c; hams 22@23c.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, August 19.

FLOUR—Unchanged and dull; family $9@9 50.
GRAIN—Wheat dull; receipts large, 14,000 bush for the past 24 hours; No. 1 $1 93@2 03. Corn irregular; ear 93@94c; shelled held at 96@97c; demand very light. Oats steady at 55@57c for No. 1 and extra. Rye in moderate demand at $1 30 for No. 1. Barley quiet and unchanged.
COTTON—In limited local demand at 29½c for middling.
WHISKY—Sold at 75c in bond, but buyers do not offer better than 65c, and the demand light.
PROVISIONS—Inactive and very little demand for any article except bacon shoulders, which sold at 13¼@13¾, the latter for small lots. Bulk meats held at 12¾, 14¾, 15¾ and 16c for shoulders, sides, clear rib and clear sides, but there was no inquiry. Bacon sides are held at 16¾@17¾c for clear rib and clear. Lard held at 19c but no inquiry.
BUTTER—Dull and drooping; fresh 25@35c, the latter rate for selected.
EGGS—15@16c.
CHEESE—Firm at 14½@15½c for Western Reserve and factory.
SEEDS—Clover held at 14c, but no demand; this rate is nominal. Flax is in demand at $2 25@2 30 and hardly any offering.
GROCERIES—Steady. Sugar 12¾@15¾c. Coffee 20@26c, the latter for extra.
CATTLE—Dull and drooping at $2 50@5 50 for the whole range; for common to prime extra shipping $6@6 50.
SHEEP—Dull at $2@3 50 gross. Lambs $1 25@3 50 ℔ head.
HOGS—In good demand at $8@10 50.
GOLD—144⅜, buying.

PITTSBURG OIL MARKET.

PITTSBURG, August 19.

Crude market quiet, steady and unchanged; spot 13¾@13⅞c offered and asked. Refined in bond steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, August 19

TOBACCO—Active at full prices.
COTTON—Nothing doing.
HEMP—Sold at $140@165 for undressed.
FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged at $6 25@7 for fall superfine, $7 25@8 25 for extra, $8 25@10 for double extra and $10 25@13 for treble extra to fancy.
GRAIN—Wheat slow and unchanged at $2 20@2 32 for choice to fancy red fall, $1 85@2 15 for prime to strictly prime do. Corn heavy and drooping at 94@95c. Oats heavy at 50@53c. Rye dull at $1 15@1 20. Barley sold at $2 for choice fall.
PROVISIONS—Pork, small sales at $29 75. Bacon steady and unchanged at 13½@13¾c for shoulders, 17⅛@17¾c for clear sides. Lard, choice kettle sold at 18¾@18¾c, keg 19¾c.
WHISKY—Small sales at $1 30.
LIVE STOCK—Unchanged, but with a downward tendency; prices range 3½@5½c gross for inferior to choice cattle.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,700 bbls; wheat, 3,500 bush; corn 9,500 bags; oats, 8,300 bags.
Weather clear and warm.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 19.

Money rather more active at 4@5 ℔ cent. for call loans.

Sterling quiet at 9⅛@9¾.

Gold lower and dull; opened at 145⅛ and, after considerable fluctuation, closed at 144⅜@144⅜.

Exports $56,000.

Governments lower, but closed about steady.

Coupons of '81 113⅞@114⅛; do '62, 113@113⅛; do '64, 108⅞@109; do '65, 111@111⅛; do new, 107⅞@108; do '67, 107⅞@107⅞; do '68, 107½@107⅞; 10-40's, 108⅜@108½.

Stocks were feverish and unsettled. Many stocks were forced to be sold. Erie sold as low as 45¾ and New York Central 122.

Report says that the Erie company has closed the transfer book preparatory to the October election, so as to insure the election of the Gould party.

Express shares were lower but closed steadier, the rumor of an assessment proving unfounded.

The miscellaneous list was dull.

State bonds were quiet.

5:30 prices: Canton, 44½@47; Cumberland, ——; Wells Express, 25½@26; American Express, 39½@39⅞; Adams Express 46⅞@46⅞; United States Express 40½@40¾; Merchants' Union Express, 18⅞@19; Quicksilver, 19⅞@20; Pacific Mail, 100@100⅛; W. U. Telegraph, 34⅛@34¼; N. Y. Central, 123⅛@123⅝; Erie, 47⅞@47¾; do pfd, 69@69½; Hudson, 133@134⅛; Harlem, —; Reading, 88⅞@88⅞; Ohio and Mississippi, 28½@28⅝; Wabash, 50⅝@50⅞; St. Paul, 71¼@71⅜; do pfd, 80⅛@80⅞; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern 82½@82⅞; Illinois Central, 141; Pittsburg, 85@85¼; Toledo, 99@99½; Rock Island, 97⅞@97¾; Northwest'n, 80⅞@80⅞; do pref'd, 80⅞@80⅞; Fort Wayne, 105@105¼; Terre Haute, 36@42; Prairie du Chien first preferred, 107@107½; Chicago and Alton, 139; St. Joseph, 83; Hartford and Erie, 21½@23; Missouris, 93⅞; old Tennessees, 64¼@64½; new do, 63½@64; old North Carolinas, 71@73; Virginias, 56.

Mining shares dull; Smith & Parmalee, 450; Gregory 409; Quartz Hill, 100.

Receipts at Sub-treasury $1,424,305
Payments to-day 869,963
Balance 84,249,779

Exports for the week, except specie, $2,772,663.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

CATTLE—Dull and heavy to-day and prices fully ½c lower, and even more; the range is 11¼, 15¼ and 18c.
HOGS—Steady at 9¼@10½c.
RECEIPTS—2,538 cattle and about 3,000 hogs.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, August 19.

COTTON—Quiet and irregular; middling 29@30c; sales 18 bales; receipts 21 bales.
EXCHANGE—Sterling unchanged. New York sight ½ prem.
GOLD—144¾.
GROCERIES—Sugar and molasses steady and unchanged.
FLOUR—Dull; superfine $8 25, treble $9 50@10, choice $11@14.
GRAIN—Corn dull and declined; sales at $1 05@1 10. Oats unchanged.
HAY—Choice $26 50 on landing; stock light.
BRAN—$1 22@1 25.
PROVISION—Pork steady at $31. Bacon steady; shoulders 14c; clear sides 18c. Lard, tierce 19¾c, keg 21¼c.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, August 19.

COTTON—Quiet and steady; sales 1,200 bales at 30c for middling uplands.
FLOUR—Receipts, 12,377 bbls; market dull and 10@20c lower; sales 5,800 bbls at $7 10@8 15 for superfine State and Western, $8 15@9 40 for extra State, $8 15@10 40 for extra Western, $10 50@12 85 for white wheat extra, $8 80@13 00 for round-hoop Ohio, $10@12 50 for extra St. Louis, $12 00@14 75 for good to choice do, closing dull. California quiet and heavy; sales 500 sacks at $10 15@12 25. Rye flour heavy; sales 700 bbls at $7 65@10 40.
CORNMEAL—Quiet; sales 250 bbls Brooklyn at $6.
WHISKY—Firm; sales 500 bbls at 67½@68c in bond.
GRAIN—Wheat, receipts 300 bush; market dull and 2@3c lower; sales 36,000 bush at $2@2 01 for No. 2 spring delivered, $2 65 for new white Michigan, and $2 50 for white California. Rye in moderate request; sales 300 bush at $1 80@1 87 for Western and Pennsylvania. Barley and barley malt dull and drooping. Sales 7,500 bush Canada peas, in bond, $1 67½ delivered. Receipts corn, 57,175 bush; market without decided change; sales 6,900 bush at $1 15@1 19½ for unsound and $1 20@1 22 for sound mixed Western, both afloat, the latter an extreme rate; $1 24 for Western, $1 16 kiln-dried for old mixed Western in store. Receipts oats, 1,750 bush; market lower; sales 3,700 bush at 81c for Western in store, 83c for do afloat and 80c for new Western.
COAL—Domestic very firm but quiet; foreign nominal.
LEATHER—Hemlock sole steady with a fair demand at 27@29c for Buenos Ayres weight, 29@30c for middle and light do.
WOOL—Active and very firm, sales 688,000 lbs at 42@52c for domestic fleece, 62c for pick locks, 50c for combings, 35@44c for pulled.
HOPS—Quiet at 10@30c for American.
PETROLEUM—Steady at 16c for crude, 34c for refined in bond.
GROCERIES—Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady; sales 800 hhds Cuba at 11½@12c. Molasses dull.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet and heavy; sales 1,600 bbls at $28 00@28 68¾ for new mess, closing at $28 62½ cash; 24 75 for old do, $23 25@23 75 for prime, $25 00@25 18 for prime mess. Beef quiet and unchanged; sales 160 bbls. Beef hams qut. Cut meats firm but quiet; sales 290 pkgs at 13½@14c for shoulders, 16@19½c for hams. Middles quiet and steady. Lard heavy and drooping; sales 750 tierces at 18¾@19c for steam and 19@19⅜c for kettle-rendered.
BUTTER—Firm at 31@35c for Ohio, and 34@44c for State.
CHEESE—Steady at 14@18c.
FREIGHTS—To Liverpool dull and lower; engagements per steamer 25,000 bush corn at 3d.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Closed dull, with only a limited trade demand.
GRAIN—Wheat quiet and in buyers favor; shippers are holding off and millers are insisting on still lower prices. Rye $1 80@1 87 for common to prime. Oats 81c in store, 82½c afloat for old and 79@80c for new Western at railroad depot. Corn dull at $1 13@1 19 for unsound and $1 19½@1 21 for sound new mixed Western afloat and $1 20½@1 21 for old mixed Western in store.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull, with sellers mess at $28 62½ regular, and buyers at $28 56¼; sales 250 bbls mess, seller September, at $28 50. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats in light supply and firm. Bacon scarce and firmly held. Lard dull at 18⅞@18⅞c for fair to prime steam.
EGGS—Dull at 21@24c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.

There has been a geneal break in the price of heavy brown sheetings to-day, in sympathy with the reduction noticed yesterday on the price of Lyman E, and this had a tendency to impart an increased activity to the market. We now quote Atlantic A brown sheetings at 17c; Appleton and Indian Head same price; Pacific 16½c; Wachusetts R, Laconia H, Lawrence O and Lymon E sell at 16½c. White Pocasset Canoe command 17c. Indian Head 40-inch 20c. [illegible] other discriptions of goods there is no change to notice, and there is a fair business doing.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO August 19.

FLOUR—Dull and buyers and sellers are 50c apart in their views; sales spring extras at $8@9 75.
GRAIN—Unsettled, irregular and 1½@2c lower; sales at $1 81@1 84 for No. 1 and $1 73@1 77 for No. 2, closing at $1 73 for No. 2; sales this afternoon at $1 73 for No. 2. Corn less active and ½@¾c lower; sales No. 1 at 99c@$1, No. 2 at 98½@99½c, and rejected at 96@96½c, closing quiet at 99½c for No. 1 in store; sales this afternoon at $1 cash for No. 1. Oats in good demand and ½@¾c higher; sales at 5[illegible]@53¾c for Nos. 1 and 2 and [illegible] for rejected; closing with buyers of the former at 53¾c. Rye moderately active but unsettled; sales at $1 31@1 37 for No. 1 and $1 28@1 30 for No. 2, closing at $1 31½@1 32 for for No. 1. Barley quiet, closing unsettled at $1 55@1 60 for No. 2 in store.
PROVISIONS—Quiet and firm. Mess pork steady at $29 25@29 50. Lard firm at 19@19½c for winter and 17½c for summer.